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INDIA.

It is characteristic of our constitution that in every great crisis we find Government falling back on the necessity of secrecy, though in reality nothing can be got done except by the pressure of public opinion. Had there been no violent outbreak in India, who would have cared in Downing Street about working at Indian reforms? Yet, once let the event come, and so compel the public to compel the Executive to do something, and every step is taken to blind that public without whose voice the Empire might be lost. Of this anomaly we have had several specimens of late; and even now, officials "deprecate discussion." The pretence is, that in silence they would work better, but unfortunately in silent times they do not seem to work at all. Our justification in urging the world to insist on every inquiry and push every doubtful point, is precisely that we find them to have been so supine when let alone, that a vast revolt takes them quite unprepared. Let the English world use the present crisis to influence the Indian authorities. Any harm that mere publicity can do is not great; it will show the natives that we do not all feel indifferent to their being misgoverned, and so will justify us in being resolved on maintaining our Empire.

The Indian debate which opened the parliamentary week was not satisfactory. It would, indeed, be unfair to blame Mr. Disraeli for not spicing a speech on such a subject with those strokes of pleasant sarcasm which are allowable on occasions of less serious moment. Yet it is the misfortune of a satirical reputation, that when a man who has it is serious, he is pronounced dull. And the form of Mr. Disraeli's procedure was against him. He delivered a three hours' dissertation—such as would have done for an academy—and ended with a matter-of-fact motion for papers. The game was then Lord John's, who passed a kind of vote of confidence in Government, under cover of a formal resolution to support the Crown. The whole affair had a debating-society look, and, as far as it bore on future action or legislation, was especially unpromising.

In looking back at that debate, and particularly at the share Mr. Disraeli's

took in it, we see no reason to change our opinion that the revolt was the expression of a wider discontent than these officials like to own. When Mr. Disraeli had enumerated all his "causes," with a view to what we certainly think the philosophical conclusion, viz., that many causes had combined to the result—what admission was Mr. Vernon Smith forced to make? Why, that "there had been an attempt made to adapt the customs and opinions of this country to the civil and military service of India."

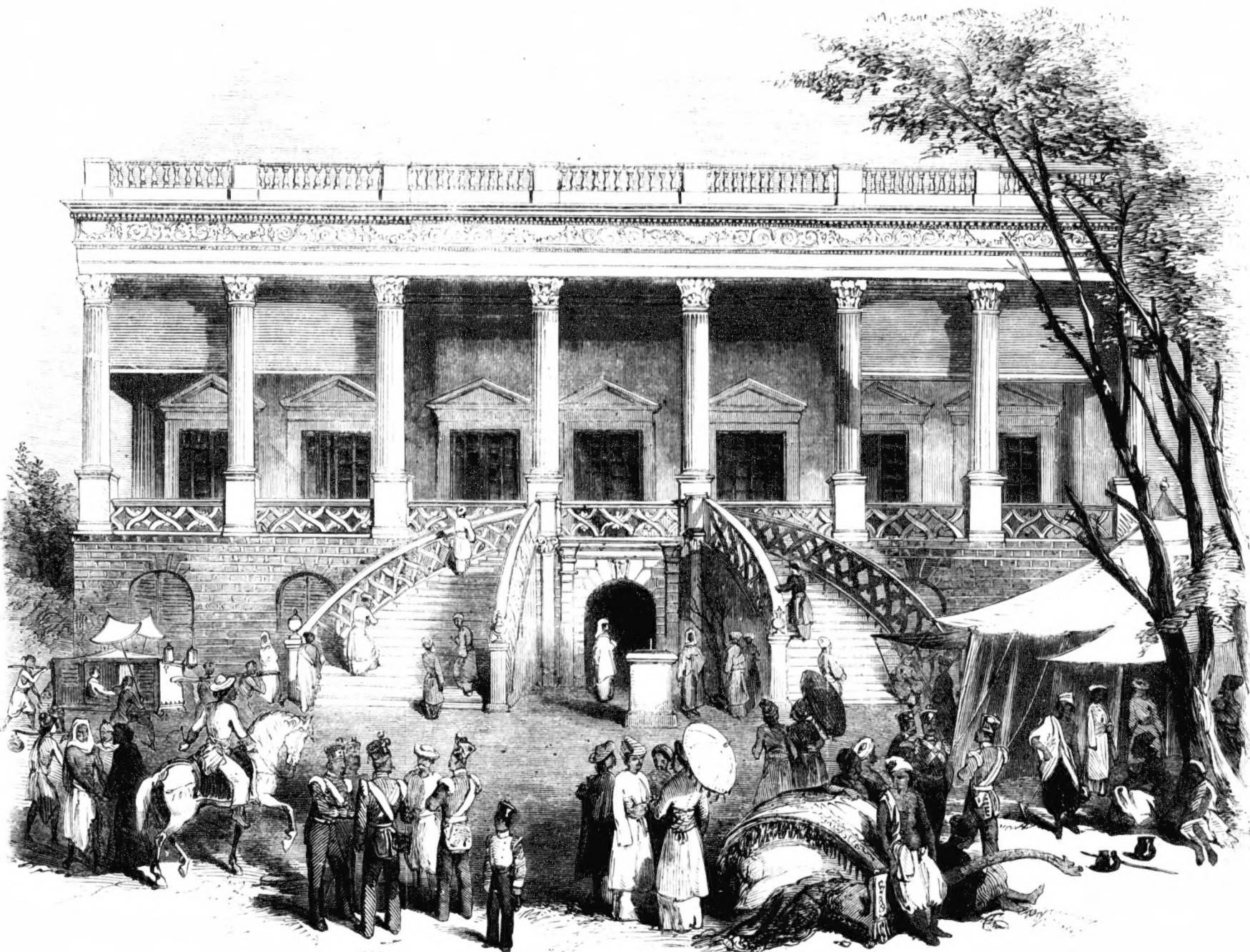
Untie the red-tape knot of expression here, and you will find that it absolutely encloses an explanation of all that poor Smith afterwards declares he cannot explain. We have been innovating root and branch in India—in law, property, and religion—and the outbreak is because of that. Surely we need not go much further for explanations! The Indians feel the India of their ancestors transforming itself round about them—turning into a British parish—while at the same time governed by smaller men than ever. And their country is a sacred thing to them, for it is a part of their religion. It is the land of their gods, as Greece was to the Greeks. To be conquered, is to be humiliated—but to be conquered and absorbed into a different and antagonistic life, tears up all the most private and personal associations of existence. That something like this is going on in India, is shown by many, elaborately exposed by Disraeli, and virtually not denied by Smith.

We look, then, on the mutinous soldiers of Bengal as the representatives of all the different kinds of discontent scattered over provinces. And, indeed, on no other theory of human nature can their conduct be accounted for. Men do not rise in arms and shed blood for no better reason than that they are well-to-do and comfortably situated. Who now believes with old Froissart, that the Jacquerie was the result of the "too great comfort of the common people?" It is not the way of the world—mankind (luckily for the general cause of order) being decidedly tolerant of mis-government in the long run.

On the other hand, given various causes of discontent, it is nat-

tural that the revolted army should have become their representative. That army (so long panegyrised by Indian authorities) represents what we should call the respectable classes. We have heard a good deal about the high castes of men in it. Well, caste in India is not what it has now become in Europe, an affair of convention. It is the very back-bone of social life; the ground-work of society. A man's caste is part of his religion. A body, therefore, of high-caste men is simply the most Indian body to be found in India, and *bond fide* a superior body. These feel a shock to their nationality more readily than meaner races. Besides, in their position as soldiers, they have learned the weakness of our governing system, the want of education among our officers, and the want of sympathy between what is English and what Indian, most acutely. If they move first, it is only because, being armed and organised, they are the most ready to move. Discontented people without arms and organisation wait generally till they see what those who are better off do. The French mob was not triumphant in the Revolution till the discontent had become an established thing in the army. The English mob in the civil wars waited to see what the middle classes and gentry did. And here let us remark that the way in which the Indian authorities insist on their total ignorance that danger was in the wind is an exquisite instance of self-stultification. The more they succeed in proving it, the worse it will be for them. Mr. Vernon Smith is as eager to show that Government never received a warning as if it were not disgraceful that no warning came. The better case he makes out in this particular, the more will people be certain that that government must be blind as a buzzard which sees no mutinies forming under its nose. The cattle that know in the field when a storm is rising are wiser in their generation. But, indeed, so poor an intellectual display as that made by Vernon Smith on Monday has scarcely been made even in these dull times.

One branch of the great object of Indian innovation will deserve the most careful and candid thought of the English people—we allude to the whole subject of the missions. We gather from Smith's



THE BANK AT DELHI.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. BERGFORD.—SEE PAGE 90.)



speech that in the matter of "conversion," whatever course has been taken by Government, has been urged on them by the public opinion (it is the way we are governed now), so it becomes of importance that public opinion should arrive at just conclusions.

Now, the East India Company has had abuse enough in its day, for countenancing, tolerating—nay, even paying for—certain "native" religious rites. Juggernaut itself was subsidised at one time; and in fact the Company, with a fine commercial spirit, has always recognised that idolatry—pays. But we are changing all that; the natives are not left to missionaries, but are beginning to have reason to fear that the missionary will soon become as much a government officer as the tax-gatherer. There is not a more dangerous sign, and we hope the public will interpret it wisely.

For our parts, hoping the best of the future of India, and unaffectedly respecting any missionary who honestly does his work, we are yet of opinion that Government should not undertake missionary work. A modern government is not the purest vessel in which to communicate baptismal water. A government annexing, taxing, making itself rich, great, and comfortable, administered by gentlemen whose great object was to mitigate the force of the hot weather till they have earned money enough to go home upon, such a government is not the fittest to preach the Gospel. A missionary, whose life is a perpetual commentary on his doctrines, may do a great deal of good; but once let him be the agent of force, and his character is changed. He is then a conqueror trampling on feelings more delicate than those of nationality, robbing men of what they hold dearer than land. We cannot keep up such a fight as this process necessitates. Indeed, we can only rule by accommodation, by combining good laws and justice in matters of property with the utmost possible tenderness in matters of sentiment. One of the acutest remarks in all Mr. Darnley's speech was that our conquest of India was not a conquest, strictly so called. We hold the country with a due regard to rights, and usages, and traditions; as, in the East, all these are bound up with their religion, that religion ought to be attacked in no way but by reasoning and persuasion.

The debate of Monday called forth few suggestions, or indeed remarks of any kind, of novelty. Lord John Russell observed on the change made by modern modes of communication, as having given us a new breed of Indian officers, not so Indian in their habits and sympathies, and consequently not so happily related to the natives for governing purposes. Everything counts, and we make no doubt that this is one item in the degeneracy of our local administration there. To Mr. Vernon Smith we owe (and when he does give us anything, let us thank him for it) a statement which entirely corroborates what has been said in this journal, and which we hereby commend to the attention of the reader. Says Mr. Vernon Smith—"It must, moreover, be admitted that the tone and temper displayed by the European officers in India of late years have—as far, at least, as I can learn—caused a severance, which did not in former times prevail. *That tone and that temper are such, I have heard, as to lead them to speak at mess and upon other occasions of the sepoys as 'niggers.'*" That is to say, a "snobbish" and ungentlemanly tone has been spreading in the Indian service—the result, no doubt, of a bad system of patronage; and horrible as it is to read of the murder of our countrymen, we sympathise with no man who provokes people by tyranny. The delicate accuracy of comparing the Hindoo to the "nigger," would have amused Priehard; but we should have thought that among Englishmen even a "nigger" was not the rapiest symbol of everything low.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The prosecution against Tibaldi, Bartolotti, Grilli, alias Saro, and their alleged accomplices, is being actively proceeded with. It is probable that the trial will come on during the next or the following week.

The Emperor left Plombières on Monday, proceeded to the camp at Châlons, and from thence returned to Paris. The Emperor and Empress were expected to embark at Havre, for Osborne, on Wednesday next.

The Empress gave a grand dinner to all the Ministers at St. Cloud on Friday. This is, we believe, the first entertainment of the kind given by her Majesty in the Emperor's absence.

By an Imperial decree the session of the councils-general will open on the 24th of August next, and close on the 7th of September, in all the departments of the Empire, except that of the Seine.

It is affirmed that not a single Kabylia tribe remains unsubjected. The troops under the commands of Generals McMahon, Yusuf, and Maissiat, were returning to their respective garrisons. The first division, under General Renault, remained in Kabylia, in order to complete the works commenced at Fort Napoleon, or on the roads; the conquest of Kabylia is considered as final.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government, after some hesitation, has accepted the offer of mediation in the Mexican question made by Lord Howden and the Marquis de Turgot in the name of their respective Governments.

It was said that on her *acouchement* the Queen would create several grandees, so as to enable their sons to sit by hereditary right in the Senate.

AUSTRIA.

SIR HAMILTON SEYMOUR, it is reported, has made a communication to the Austrian Government, to the effect that although Lord Palmerston does not think it requisite to propose any measure to Parliament with respect to the political refugees in London, he has resolved that they shall be subjected to strict surveillance, and they are to be warned not to abuse the hospitality of England, if they would escape the application of rigorous measures. The Emperor of Austria is to meet the Emperor of Russia at Berlin in September, according to report.

PRUSSIA.

The Governments who are parties to the Zollverein collectively claim from England, through the medium of Prussia, an indemnity for the losses sustained by their subjects at Canton—the bombardment having taken place without previous intimation to their Consuls.

The Queen of Greece was expected at Berlin on the 28th ult. The Empress Dowager of Russia was to leave on Thursday. The Emperor had arrived; was to remain only four days; but was to return in September to make a stay of a month.

The whole country along the Moselle has been thrown into a state of painful excitement by a series of conflagrations, by which small towns, villages, and forests have been destroyed, and for which no other explanation seems possible but that they are the work of a regular gang of incendiaries.

RUSSIA.

Two great questions just now pre-occupy the attention of the St. Petersburg public—namely, the abolition, or at least the reduction, of serfdom, and the reduction and reform in the army. The reduction of the standing army is to be carried out, it is said, by the simple and complete adoption of the Prussian system of a landwehr, or militia, in which every male individual may have to pass a period of his life. At the same time it is in contemplation to put an end to the system introduced by the Emperor Nicholas, of having a considerable part of the army constantly on a war footing. As long as the Empire is at peace, the army is to be at peace, as in Prussia—that is to say, leave of absence will be granted to the soldiers to a large extent, and the pay of the officers will be reduced. The Grand Duke Constantine has submitted a proposition to the Senate, making the promotion

of the public *employés* not any longer dependant on their clasp of bureaucratic nobility—an arrangement, as is well known, peculiar to Russia—but exclusively on their capacity for the office they are to fill.

ITALY.

At our latest dates from Naples the legal investigation into the late outbreak was still proceeding. No prisoner had been executed. Nicotera had revealed the whole plan, and announced new attempts. He acquitted the crew of the *Cagliari* of any knowledge of the plot. The papers seized on Pisanese, of which a part was in cipher, had not yet been included in the process. Foschini, the refugee who escaped from London after committing assassination in the Haymarket, was among the wounded. Padula had blown out his brains.

The Austrian Government is said to have signed a convention with various Italian States, the object of which is to resist in future any revolutionary attacks.

In consequence of the late events, orders have been sent to Verona to hasten the works now in progress there for strengthening the fortifications. The two new forts that have been built in the immediate neighbourhood are to be armed before the end of the year. Verona will then be the strongest fortress of the empire, Comora excepted.

A letter from Florence says that on the 16th ult. the Hereditary Prince, who was driving in his carriage outside the town, was saluted with cries of "Long live the Constitutional Prince!" His Royal Highness took no notice, and continued his drive. It was then determined by the Constitutional party to make a great "demonstration" on the 18th, and to call for the Prince and the National Guard. The Government being apprised of their intention, issued a proclamation forbidding any demonstration whatever. The 18th consequently passed over quietly, and the town has not since been disturbed, but commercial transactions are suspended.

Count Colloredo, the Austrian Ambassador, has been commissioned to compliment the Pope on the political results of his tour in the provinces. From this we may conclude the Cabinet of Vienna is well satisfied that his Holiness has not listened to any political addresses. The Pope returns to Rome in September.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The affairs of the Principalities occupied general attention at Constantinople. Letters from Bucharest state that a schism has openly declared itself among the Commissioners, England, Austria, and Turkey being the minority.

The cholera was raging in the army of Anatolia.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK continues to be the scene of serious rioting; on the night of the 11th, about 150 rioters made an attack on the police force, at Seaguard's Point. After an engagement of near twenty minutes, in which about a hundred shots were fired, the assailants were forced to retire. A sergeant of the police force was wounded in the hand.

On the 17th inst. the President received a despatch from Governor Walker, at Kansas, reporting that serious insurrections had broken out at Kansas, originating in the attempt to collect the taxes imposed by the territorial laws, which the free-state settlers had resolved not to pay.

On the subject of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, the "New York Herald" has the following statement:—"We have every confidence that one of the first acts of Mr. Buchanan upon the meeting of Congress will be to suggest the propriety of giving the necessary notice to England for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. This is the easy and statesmanlike way to cut the Gordian knot and relieve us from the embarrassments and entanglements which have been the natural results of our conventions with England upon subjects in which she has no right to intervene, and no excuse but the folly which has heretofore characterised our foreign policy."

CANADA.

A RIOT occurred in Montreal on the 12th of July in consequence of an Orange flag being hung out. A great crowd assembled, shots were fired at the flag, and two or three Orangemen were severely beaten.

WEST INDIES.

A PLANTER in Barbadoes calculates the excess of the value of the sugar crop of that island this year over that of last, owing to the advance in the price, at not less than £750,000.—There were disturbances at Dominica, arising out of public dissatisfaction at the legislation on the subject of the rum duty. The Governor had been requested to dissolve the Assembly, but declined. Riots ensued, and some blood was spilt. In Granada a coloured man had been elected to the House of Assembly. At St. Vincent the cane crop, already reaped, was extremely good.—The great "slave contract" made by the Emperor Napoleon, for a supply of Africans for Martinique, was openly lauded in the local papers, and an imitation of his example by England recommended as a first means of saving her West India colonies from ruin.

THE SCHOOLMASTER IN FRANCE.—The prefect of the Allier has dismissed the schoolmaster of Lignerolles for "maintaining intimate relations with the most ardent demagogues of Montluçon," and for "daily frequenting cafes to which such persons resort." The Prefect adds that "a man with such connections and such habits is unworthy of being charged with the education of youth."

FRENCH ARMS.—The "Moniteur de l'Armée" states the following remarkable circumstances in connection with one of the lately-conquered tribes.—"The Fraoussens pretend to have derived their name from the French. Their flag is white with a fleur-de-lis in the centre, and their arms are almost all ornamented with the same emblem. One of their chiefs has the arms of the Montmorency, and he states that he has descended from a French officer, who came into Africa centuries ago, and was made prisoner."

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF BELGIUM.—The marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Belgium with the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian was celebrated on Tuesday at Brussels. The civil ceremony took place in a room of the Palace, called the salon bleu, and was witnessed by members of the Royal and Imperial Families only. The Burgomaster of Brussels having performed the various formalities required by the civil law, the Court proceeded to the chapel, where the religious part of the ceremony was performed. The spectacle that here presented itself was magnificent, and the chapel was crowded to excess with Royal and distinguished personages, most of them superbly dressed. The Prince Consort of England was present. Brussels has been very gay with a series of fêtes in commemoration of the marriage.

THE ASSASSIN FOSCHINI.—It will not be forgotten in London that some months ago an Italian vagabond, named Foschini, quarrelled in a coffee-house near the Haymarket with some of his fellow-countrymen, and stabbed three of the latter with a stiletto. Two of the three died from the effects of their wounds. All the endeavours of the police to track the murderer failed, but a body taken from the Thames was recognised by some persons as being that of Foschini. This fact was subsequently called into doubt, and we now have accounts from Naples that Foschini is in the hands of the Neapolitan police, having been captured in the late insurrectionary attempt at Sapri, where he received a wound. Perhaps the Neapolitan authorities will deliver up the assassin to the fate which awaits him at Newgate.

STORMS AT THE CAPE.—At Table Bay six vessels were on shore on the 7th of June; one with a general cargo struck at her anchors, and had six feet of water in her at sunset. The amount of property on the beach was £25,000. No lives were lost. Eleven of the Cape boats were lost, and £600 was refused to take off an anchor. The Transit steam troopship arrived at the Cape, on her way to China with troops, on the 27th of May, all well. The Himalaya steam troopship was met near the Cape on the 9th of June, all well.

A FEVER-HOUSE.—There seems to be no doubt that the losses in the West India mail steamers by yellow fever, including the recent sweeping away of twenty-eight of the crew of the *Orinoco*, have originated from the unhealthy conglomeration at the island of St. Thomas's. It is constructed from an old wreck, is very badly situated, and contains some 15,000 tons of coals. What with the unfortunate situation, the bad materials of the buildings, and the gas arising from the coal, a most pestiferous atmosphere has been created; and crews which have gone to St. Thomas's healthy have been struck with yellow fever during the coaling. The Royal Mail Steam Company sent out orders on the 2nd for a new coaling-station to be obtained.

THE MORMONS IN SWEDEN.—The Mormons, who are somewhat numerous in the district of Västera Sallerup, near Malmo, in Sweden, have built in the village of the former name a house and chapel. On the 25th of June, they assembled in the chapel for some grand ceremony of their form of worship, and when they were so engaged a band of peasants, armed with thick sticks, some of them with guns also, marched to the chapel and summoned them to disperse. The Mormons refused, on which the peasants expelled them by force, and drove them from the village. Several of the combatants were wounded.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

OUR telegraphic despatch in anticipation of the Overland Mail, is of a gloomy complexion.

On the 17th June Delhi still held out. A rumour had reached Madras, previously to the despatch of the mail, that Delhi had surrendered; but the report is not confirmed from Bombay, which might be expected to have received the intelligence sooner, and from which the mail was despatched three days later. Up to the 17th, General Barnard had repulsed repeated sorties of the insurgents, who are said to have suffered severely in these affairs; but General Barnard was understood to be waiting for reinforcements.

Mutiny continued to spread among the Bengal Sepoys.

A more important piece of news, as seeming to throw light on this extensively-ramified and still-extending mutiny is, that the King of Oude and his Ministers have been arrested, and consigned to Fort William. Government, we are assured, affirms that it has proof of their complicity in the mutiny. This would impart a more serious character to the movement than it has yet presented itself in; for the disturbances in Oude which afforded a pretext for the dethronement of the late dynasty, were mainly occasioned by the countenance which the Court lent to a war waged against the Hindoos by certain Mahometan zealots. If the ex-Government of Oude is really implicated in the mutiny, the prophecy of some old and experienced Indian officers that the Hindoo Sepoys would be found to have been mere cat's-paws of Mahometan plotters will prove true.

The active measures reported to have been taken by the Governor-General and his Council—in addition to the arrest of the ex-King of Oude and his Ministers—may be briefly enumerated. They have quietly disarmed the native soldiers in Oude, and the Brigade at Barrackpore; and they have passed a law subjecting the "Indian press" to a licensing system.

An uneasy feeling with regard to the loyalty of the soldiery prevailed at Madras, but neither there nor at Bombay had there been any overt acts of insubordination in the army. The state of mercantile affairs at the three Presidencies, taken as an indication of public opinion with respect to the prospects of a restoration of tranquillity, was rather discouraging.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Madras, Thursday, 11.30.

The Indian papers are full of details of the rebellion, which was universal in Bengal.

The Wemy Corps has been disarmed.

The 70th Native Infantry were thanked by the Governor for their loyalty. The 6th Native Infantry at Allahabad rivalled them in expressions of attachment, but rose upon their officers and foully murdered them.

There are not the slightest symptoms of disaffection in Mairas or Bombay. The Bengal army has ceased to exist.

The stations where women and children have fallen victims to the barbarity of the mutineers, and where dreadful cruelties have been endured are Oorah (Meerut?), Russenabad, Honsi, Hissar, Jhansi, Bareilly, and Saghenoor.

On the 15th of June a sortie from Delhi was repulsed with great loss. On the 16th all was quiet. Three thousand rebels were encamped outside the Ameer Gate. Delhi is not likely to fall till more troops arrive. It is defended by 30,000 mutineers.

At Ferozepore, on the 13th, military executions had taken place. At Jhansi ladies and children took refuge in the fort, which was soon overpowered—all sacrificed by these villains. General Outram had arrived at Bombay. All was quiet in the Punjab.

Part of the plot had been to take Calcutta on the 23rd of May. It was most complete in its arrangements. When discovered, the troops bound for China were sent for as fast as they could arrive.

THE WAR WITH CANTON.

THE Chinese fleet has been destroyed in two severe engagements, in which the Chinese fought their guns with unexampled constancy. On May 27th, thirteen junks, and on the 28th, twenty-seven heavily armed junks, were captured. On June 8th, 2,000 of our naval force engaged and captured a fort, and took or destroyed 127 junks, mounting over 900 guns and 9,000 men. We lost three officers and eight men, and had fifty-six men wounded, some mortally.

Commodore Keppel and the Master of the *Raleigh* have been tried for the loss of that vessel, and acquitted.

All was quiet in the North.

The ships sent out to reinforce the French and English naval divisions in China were to assemble on the 1st of August at Hong Kong, which is their point of rendezvous.

THE REVENUE OF INDIA.—In 1853-4 the Indian revenue was £26,510,000 being £2,044,000 less than the expenditure; in 1854-5 the revenue was £27,312,000, being £1,707,000 short of the expenditure; in 1855-6 the revenue was £28,891,000, being £972,000 less than the expenditure; and the estimate for 1856-7 is that the income will be found to amount to £29,344,000, and the expense to £31,326,000, showing an anticipated deficiency of £1,981,000. The principal source of income—the land revenue—had increased from £14,484,000 in 1853-4, to £16,682,000 in 1856-7. The customs had increased in the same period from £1,283,000 to £2,020,000, while the revenue from salt had somewhat decreased, and that from opium remained at nearly the same amount. Under the head of Charges we find, from 1853 to 1857, that the direct claims upon the revenue, including charges of collection and cost of salt and opium, had increased from £6,805,000 in 1853, to £7,380,000 in 1857; the civil and political establishments, from £1,973,000 to £2,500,000; the judicial and police charges from £3,307,000 to £2,633,000; buildings, roads, &c., from £659,000 to £1,216,000; military charges from £10,165,000 to £10,537,000; buildings for military purposes from £292,000 to £615,000; the Indian navy, from £172,000 to £603,000. The interest on debt, on the other hand, has decreased from £2,504,000 in 1853, to £2,162,000 in 1857.

IRELAND.

THE MURDER OF MR. LITTLE.—According to current reports in Dublin it is not yet known whether Spollen will be put upon his trial at the next commission of oyer and terminer, which opens on the 4th inst., or whether it will be postponed until the commission following, which sits about the middle of October. Spollen's eldest son, who gave rather reluctant and not very important evidence against his father at the police investigation, has been dismissed from the railway works at Broadstone.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF MAYNOOTH.—The Very Rev. Laurence Renshaw, president of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, died on Monday. The deceased was sixty years of age. He entered Maynooth as a student in 1819, and became president in 1845.

BRIBERY AND INTIMIDATION.—By order of the House of Commons, an inquiry is to be made into the existence of corrupt practices during the last as well as former elections for the county of the town of Galway. The writ for the county of Mayo is to be suspended during the present session, and the Attorney-General for Ireland has been instructed to prosecute the Rev. P. Conway and the Rev. L. Ryan, for the part they took in the late election for that county.

THE POTATO.—From the south of Ireland some unhappy cries of "blight" have again reached us, but they are commonly regarded as exaggerations. The reports from other quarters are generally quite satisfactory.

SCOTLAND.

MURDER IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—A pedlar, named Booth, living in Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, has murdered his mother-in-law. He accused his wife of frequent infidelities, and, on hearing positively of some new misconduct on her part, he attempted to stab her. She fled and hid herself in her mother's house, where the enraged husband followed her, and meeting his mother-in-law, who endeavoured to shield the wife, he stabbed her to the heart. He has been arrested.

THE EDINBURGH ROBBERY OF JEWELS.—Thomas Kerr and Thomas Gilbertson, artisans, have been found guilty, at the High Court of Justiciary, of three out of five robberies from the shops of goldsmiths and jewellers which have been recently committed in Edinburgh. They were sentenced to twenty-one years' penal servitude.

TWO SHIPS BURNT ON THE STOCKS.—Two new vessels, one a fine brig, on the stocks in the yard of Messrs. Fenton and Smeaton, of Perth, were burnt shortly after midnight on Wednesday week. Little hope was at one time entertained of the flames being arrested, until they had swept the whole yards to the shore-houses. Fortunately, the wind fell, and other vessels were saved. The whole damage is supposed to amount to about £6,000.

THE PROVINCES.

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.—A farmer, of Cadeby, near Doncaster, having sold a consignment of wool last week, proceeded to the place where his fleeces were stored, when he discovered that out of 154 fleeces, seventy-eight had been surreptitiously removed, by forming a kind of roof of the top fleeces, which were supported on bedsteads, and drawing away the lower fleeces from underneath, so that the wool was shifted, preparatory to its being delivered to the thief who had been so successful.

A MAN KILLED IN A FIGHT.—Two men, named Brooks and Mayo, were engaged in a fight near Nottingham race-course on Wednesday week. They had fought more than a couple of minutes when Mayo received a blow on the forehead, and fell, and died almost instantaneously. The blow had been at variance for a considerable time. Brooks was apprehended.

MEETING OF WOMEN.—A public meeting, composed exclusively of women, was held in the Town Hall, Leicester, on Tuesday week, to consider the question of women's rights in general and the Divorce Bill in particular. One Mrs. Wingfield addressed the meeting with some ability for upwards of an hour. Quoting copiously from the Old and New Testament, she contended that respect, except physical strength, woman was equal with man, but that the laws and social customs did not give her fair play. She proposed the adoption of a resolution to the women of England, which was carried by acclamation. The meeting appropriately closed with singing the national anthem.

A POLICEMAN SHOT NEAR MANCHESTER.—A policeman employed by the City of Salford was on duty in Great Chettham Street, Higher Broughton, on the morning of Thursday week, when he met two men of whom he had some suspicion. He put some questions to them, when one of them fired a pistol, hitting the policeman in the right temple. The men ran away, and have since been apprehended. The constable's life is not considered in danger, though the wound is serious.

A MAN IN A WORKHOUSE.—The magistrates of Great Yarmouth were engaged on Thursday and Friday of last week in investigating the circumstances of a case of murder and fatal occurrence which took place in the workhouse of that town. James Abbot, a pauper nurse in the workhouse, was charged with having administered a poisoned paper, by heating him about the head, so as to cause his death. The magistrates committed the prisoner for trial on the charge of wilful murder. Abbot, it appeared, was exasperated by some offensive habits which the deceased had fallen into.

A GANG OF SHEEPSTEALERS.—Two police-constables of Cudworth, near Rotherham, came upon a party of men who were preparing to slaughter sheep, when they had selected from a flock belonging to a Mr. Guest. The sheep were driven with cutlasses, and they had with them a couple of dogs, which were used to frighten the sheep, and to terrify the rest that they were captured without any difficulty. The prisoners, whose names are Simpson (one of them charged with being concerned in the Manor Oass burglary), Cope, and Bennett, were armed with life-preservers, pocket-knives, and butchers' knives, and had on them a saw, a crowbar, some gauze veils, striped slings, instruments for forcing locks, and other articles of a similar character. On examination, they were committed for trial.

THE POVERTY OF PAUPERISM.—A committee of the Sunderland Board of Guardians, having been appointed to inquire into various matters connected with the pauperism in the workhouse, presented a report last week, in which they recommended the adoption of the words of the sentimental document,—"That measures be adopted to destroy the host of invaders who have taken possession of the workhouse, and who may be seen in embryo state, in myriads, in the alleys and on the mountains of the inviolate possessions, waiting to be summoned into life and activity, when they make a hostile attack upon the poor inmates of the house, and though they do not massacre them, yet they dreadfully oppress and distress them."

A VISITANT.—Mr. Frank Crossley, the member for Halifax, has presented a bill to the House of Commons, which has had the advantage of being read by Sir Joseph Paxton, on condition that the corporation spend three hundred guineas per annum in maintaining the buildings, &c., and in providing an adequate staff of gardeners and keepers.

NEW WORKS OF DEFENCE AT GOSPORT.—The Government have just completed the purchase of a tract of land, encompassing the town of Gosport, at a distance of about two miles from it, for the purpose of establishing upon it a new line of fortifications. About fifty years ago, says the "Mechanics Magazine," the necessity of strengthening the outlying fortifications at Gosport became apparent, and purchases of land were made about Broadway and in the locality of Gosport for this purpose, about 1,100 per acre being paid for the property. The land, however, was not turned to account for fortifications, and the greater part of it was sold, in many instances realising not more than £10 per acre. The same land Government has now paid £210 per acre for.

A BLACK CALENDAR OF CRIME.—The calendar of prisoners for trial at the Liverpool Assizes, as made up to the 27th ult., is one of the blackest catalogues of crime that has been issued for some time. There are ten cases of murder in it, which will have to be added another from Manchester, in which three prisoners are for trial, fourteen of stabbing, wounding, &c., five of an equally heinous offence, one of shooting one of attempting to blow up a house, and five of petty crimes, besides a long list of burglaries and other offences.

TOXIC OUTRAGE AT DROMFIELD.—A considerable portion of the premises of a Mr. Rotherham, a sickle manufacturer, of Dromfield, Derbyshire, was blown up by gunpowder on Monday morning. This outrage appears to have been caused by the ill-will engendered against Mr. Rotherham owing to his opposition to the rules laid down by the trade union.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.—An express passenger train was proceeding from Hull to Beverley, when it was run into by a coal train. The collision was terrible, for the passenger train was running at a speed of forty miles an hour; and the result was that one person was killed, and several others greatly injured; some of them, indeed, are not expected to live.

ROBBERY AND MANSLAUGHTER.—William Yates, of Hulme, a dealer in crockery, was attacked by three men in the street last week, stabbed in the side and robbed. The unfortunate man soon afterwards died. Three men named Traister, Williams, and Margison, were apprehended on suspicion, and such evidence was given against them, as induced a coroner's jury to return against them a verdict of Manslaughter.

MANSLAUGHTER AT PERSHORE.—William Checketts, a labourer living at Pershore, Worcestershire, and formerly in the Oxford Buses, has been committed to Worcester Jail on the charge of manslaughter of William Johns, who was formerly an Hussar, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. The men had been in the habit of joking each other about their martial experience. On Tuesday week they met at a public-house, when the disputes between them were renewed; words led to blows, and Checketts struck Johnson a violent blow on the side of the head, knocking him down upon a stone floor. He became insensible, and died on Sunday.

A WOMAN KILLED IN A QUARREL.—John Booth and Elizabeth Watson, to whom Booth was paying court, went to a feast held at Whiston, near Rotherham. They returned home in company with a man named Crowley. On the way, Booth and Elizabeth Watson quarrelled; when the former struck her so violent a blow on the side of the face that she fell to the ground. Crowley, enraged at this brutality, immediately struck Booth, and a fight ensued between the two men. The woman in the meantime lay insensible upon the ground, and when, on the termination of the fight, the men went to her they found she was dead. Booth made off, but was captured the same evening.

A WORTHY YOUNG MAN REWARDED.—At the Huddersfield County Court, on Monday, John Scott sued his father, William Scott, eighty years of age, for the recovery of £10 5s., being the amount of a promissory note, bearing date August 21, 1851. The plaintiff stated that he lent his father the money in August, 1853, and that his father gave him the note at the Crown Hotel, Huddersfield, on the day on which it was dated, he (the plaintiff), and a person named Reuben Smith being witnesses to the signature. On examination, the bill was found to have been issued on the stamp 13-1-57, showing that it had only been issued from the Stamp Office on January 13, 1857. The bill bore on the back two endorsements, amounting to receipts for interest, on August 22, 1855, and August 22, 1856, respectively. John Scott was accordingly charged with perjury, and it having been shown that he had offered a man named Goodyear £5 to endorse the bill as a witness, the perjurer was committed for trial.

EXECUTION OF JOHN LEWIS AT CARDIFF.—John Lewis, convicted at Glamorgan of the murder of his wife by throwing her down a flight of stone stairs in the coroner's office at Merthyr Tydvil, was hanged in front of Cardiff Jail, on Saturday morning. Great exertions had been made to obtain a respite, on the grounds that the crime could not have been premeditated, and that one jury who had heard the case at the Swansea Spring Assizes, had not been able to agree to a verdict. The application was unsuccessful; on hearing which, Lewis said that it might have been worse; for he would die innocent, and might have died guilty. The convict passed nearly the whole of Friday night in prayer and conversation, and to the last denied that he was guilty of the crime for which he was about to suffer. His last words were, "I never touched her." The time being come for his execution, he ascended the scaffold with considerable composure, and died in the presence of some 6,000 persons.

EXECUTION OF CRAWLEY.—Michael Crawley was executed on Thursday week at Springfield Jail, Chelmsford, for the murder of his wife. He behaved with great composure, and did not seem to require any assistance in mounting the steps, though he was sixty-two years old. Death appeared to ensue the moment the drop fell. The execution excited very little interest in the neighbourhood.

ANOTHER EXECUTION AT CHELMSFORD.—Charles Finch, convicted on the 15th ult. for the murder of his sweetheart, Harriet Freeborn, was hanged on Wednesday, upon a scaffold erected on the Essex County Jail, at Springfield, a short distance from Chelmsford. The execution was performed with a merciful rapidity. It caused very little excitement, less than 1,000 persons being present. Finch is stated to have died very penitent.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF BACON.

At Lincoln, on Saturday, Thomas Fuller Bacon was tried for administering poison to his mother with intent to murder her.

Owing to the absence of Dr. Taylor, who was detained at Durham as a witness in a nuisance case, great uncertainty existed up to the last moment whether the grand jury would be enabled to find the bill; and, after completing the other business brought before them, they adjourned in order to afford time for Dr. Taylor's arrival.

The prisoner, on being placed at the bar, presented rather a forlorn appearance, and immediately commenced crying, which he continued to do throughout the entire trial. He said he did not fault.

Mr. Mellor stated the case on the part of the prosecution. He said the deceased Ann Bacon was sixty-three years of age at the time of her death, and lived in Stamford, at a very short distance from the prisoner and his wife. On the 12th of May, 1855, she was in her usual state of health, and on the following day, Sunday, the 13th, she dined with the prisoner. During the dinner she was seized with sickness, and she suffered very much all that afternoon from vomiting and purging, accompanied with pain and thirst. On the Monday morning she was better and continued to improve during the whole of that day, but on the Tuesday night she became much worse; fresh symptoms set in, she was unconscious on the Tuesday, and in the evening of that day she died. During that illness the prisoner was constant in his attendance upon her, but from expressions used by him at the time, it appeared that he confidently anticipated her death, and in the course of her illness he had been observed to administer something to his mother out of a small square bottle, which was not one of those sent by the doctor, and which he himself took away after her death. At this time no suspicion was excited, and it was supposed that the deceased had died of some natural disease. It was not until circumstances of a more recent occurrence had occasioned an order to be issued for the examination of the body that the real circumstances of the case had become known; but when the body was exhumed and carefully examined, and certain portions subjected to chemical analysis, then, even after the body had been buried nearly two years, about three-quarters of a grain of white arsenic was discovered in the body; and the medical testimony would establish beyond a doubt that not only had arsenic been taken by the deceased in her lifetime, but that it must have been taken recently before death. Then arose the serious question, by whom was that arsenic administered? The deceased was taken ill at the house of the prisoner immediately after dining there. She was the owner of some small houses, of which she was in the habit of collecting the rents for herself; but on the Monday the prisoner took possession of the rent book; and it appeared that he expected to become entitled to the estate on her death. He (Mr. Mellor) believed that, in fact, the mother had made a testamentary disposition, dividing the property among the family in some way; but that which was most material to the present investigation was the prisoner's expectation on the subject, as supplying some sort of motive for the commission of this crime.

The following witnesses were then examined.—Ann Bacon, the wife of William Bacon, said—My husband is prisoner's brother. In May, 1855, I lived at Peterhill, in Stamford; the deceased lived about five minutes' walk from us. I saw her on Saturday previous to her death at her own house, when she appeared quite well. On Sunday evening, May 13, about seven o'clock, I was sent for to go to her house, for she was seriously ill. I went immediately, and met the prisoner in the house. I asked him how his mother was. He said she was very seriously ill, and was taken ill at his house. I went up and saw Ann Bacon, who was in bed. The prisoner followed me shortly afterwards. The deceased told me she was taken ill while she was having some broth while at dinner at the prisoner's house. She told me she was taken with violent sickness and purging. I remained with her till ten that night. She was twice sick in my presence. She complained of pain and thirst, and was feverish. The prisoner's wife was with the deceased also during the Sunday evening. The deceased kept no servant, but she was accustomed to have a woman come in to do her work in the morning. On Monday morning, between six and seven, I went again to the deceased, and found the prisoner there. The deceased was not so well, I think, as on Sunday night. I remained with her all day. She was very ill until about twelve in the morning; after that she became comparatively speaking, well. She sat up in bed and took her tea, and was very cheerful. I remained till nine that evening. The prisoner and his wife came to see her during the day, the prisoner very frequently. Medicines from Mr. Barber were given to her during the day—sometimes I gave them, sometimes the prisoner. When I left on Monday night the prisoner was there, but I am not sure whether his wife was. Mrs. Blake was left in charge of the deceased for the night. Near seven on Tuesday morning, as I was on my road to her house, I met Mrs. Riley coming for me. I went on and found Mrs. Bacon in great pain. The prisoner came to the bed-room about the same time as myself. I asked her how she was. She said she had had a bad night, and could not tell what was the matter with her. About eight o'clock on Tuesday morning she became unconscious, and remained so till about eleven o'clock at night, when she died. She was in great pain, and was quite stiff all day on Tuesday. Mr. Barber, surgeon, was sent for, and came. Once, when I was about to leave the bed-room on Monday, I think the prisoner spoke to his wife, and turned to a bottle on the dressing-table, saying he thought his mother had better have something out of that bottle. I did not see the bottle then, but immediately after Mrs. Bacon's death I saw the prisoner take it, saying, "I may as well take this away now; it will be of no further use." He took it away. It was a square bottle, not an ordinary medicine bottle. It contained something whitish—light coloured; but whether thicker than water or not I cannot say. I supposed it to be penicillin. Possibly the square bottle stood on the dressing-table the whole time, but I never observed it.

Mrs. Riley was the next witness. She said—I had known deceased some time, as I was one of her tenants. On the death of his mother, prisoner collected the rents. He did so because he said he was the heir to the property. I was with her on the Saturday night before her death; prisoner came in while I was with her. On the Sunday evening I was fetched to her by the prisoner. He said the old lady was taken very ill, and he thought she would die. I went to her bedside, and found she was very ill indeed. She retched very much, but did not throw up much matter. She complained of her feet being very cold and her limbs stiff. She said she had dined with her son Thomas, and was taken ill soon afterwards. She got better after. I gave her some barley water, and had several hours' rest. The sickness ceased between ten and eleven o'clock. Prisoner left about ten o'clock; returned about one, and asked me how she was. I told him she was a little better. He then left and came again between three and four, and stayed about half an hour. He came again between five and six. I remained with her all day. On Monday she was much better. I left her about nine o'clock and went to my own house. Between five and six on Tuesday morning the prisoner came to my house and said, "My mother is much worse, and I think she will die now." I went to her house, and he went to Mr. Barber's. Mrs. Bacon was very feverish, and delirious. At eleven o'clock that morning we put her into a warm bath. She was very stiff, but appeared better while in the bath. We put her into bed again. She was so stiff we could not dress her. She died at eleven that night. Prisoner was there, but his wife was absent. On the Monday before her death prisoner told me he had taken the rent-book. He told me that he had taken it. I said "It would be his by right." In the course of Tuesday William Bacon asked for the book, and I said Thomas had got it. During the time we were talking, Thomas came in and William told him he ought not to have taken the book, when the former replied, "I have taken it." I thought the attack of which Mrs. Bacon died was very much like an attack she had in March. The prisoner appeared very kind and attentive to his mother. I never saw the bottle that Mrs. Bacon spoke of.

Ann Bacon was then recalled, and said—The first time I mentioned about the bottle was when I first heard anything said about Mrs. Bacon having been poisoned. The night after a fire at his house was the first time I heard any suspicion about Mrs. Bacon's death. He was accused of causing the fire, and then the suspicion about Mrs. Bacon was mentioned; then I recollected the bottle. It was not so high as medicine bottles usually are, and it was square. I believe it not to have been one of Mr. Barber's bottles. It was different in shape. The prisoner was extremely kind and attentive to his mother during her illness.

Elizabeth Blake said—I am a widow, and live at Stamford. I went to nurse Mrs. Bacon on the Monday before her death. I found her in bed complaining much of pain, and she said she had been very ill from the day before. At her request I got into bed to her. About two hours after she began to twitch all over, and she said she felt as if she was paralysed from head to foot. About two o'clock the prisoner came and stayed about an hour, and then went away. He came again about five, when he went to Dr. Barber's. I gave her only tea during the night. I remained till about eleven on the Tuesday morning. She was worse when I left her than when I saw her first. The twitching was like anyone convulsed.

Mr. Edward Barber, a surgeon of Stamford, said—I attended deceased in March, 1854, and found her suffering under violent pain. I prescribed for her, and she recovered. In May last I was again called to see her at the house of her son Thomas. She was suffering from vomiting and cramps. She seemed as though suffering from what would be likely to be produced under the secondary symptoms in arsenic. The symptoms under which she laboured were consistent with arsenic. Vomiting and purging are the natural results of arsenic. My view of the case was that she had been ill from an attack of brain fever in March; that she had an attack of cholera on Sunday, and on Tuesday symptoms of a disease of the brain. None of the bottles sent from my surgery were like the bottle described by Mrs. Bacon.

Mr. Jackson deposed that he was present at the examination of Mrs. Ann Bacon's body, and made a post-mortem examination. He found the contents of the abdomen in a high state of preservation, which is described as one of the effects of arsenic. Other parts of the body were much decomposed. Witness removed the contents of the abdomen and part of the chest, and delivered them to Dr. Taylor in a sealed jar.

Dr. Taylor was then examined. He said, that considering the length of interval between the death and exhumation, his opinion was that the preservation of the parts could only be attributed to arsenic, arsenic having been found there. He found a small quantity of arsenic on the coat of the stomach; in the spleen a slight trace of the poison, but in greater quantity in the kidneys; he also examined the liver, the gall bladder, and some of the smaller and larger intestines

and they all contained arsenic. The analysis altogether said Dr. Taylor, produced three-quarters of a grain, but some would be lost in the process. It is my opinion that it was administered during life. I think it must have been administered within a few days of death. Vomiting and thirst are symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. What Mrs. Riley said about the deceased feeling a general paralysis I take to mean numbness, which is a very frequent symptom of the secondary kind. I never heard of the use of arsenic for hardening iron. I do not believe that it could be used for that purpose. It is so volatile that the attempt to unite iron would dissipate it.

Evans, Bacon's apprentice, was then called, and proved having been sent by his master some time before his mother's death for sixpennyworth of arsenic, which the chemist refused to serve him. He was told, if any questions were asked, he was to say it was for hardening iron. When told that the druggist refused to serve the arsenic, prisoner said, "Well, never mind, I'll get it myself."

Mr. Pritchard, chemist, of Stamford, proved selling the prisoner one ounce of arsenic on the 8th of May, 1855. It was sold in the presence of a witness, and the prisoner signed the book for it. He said he wanted it to destroy rats, but he would not take a preparation made for that purpose, which witness offered him.

Mr. Haines, of Stamford, said—In May, 1855, I occupied one half of the house the prisoner lived in, and also had the cellar under Bacon's part. I had lived there five years before Bacon. I never saw but two rats in seven years.

The case for the prosecution having been closed.

Mr. Stevens addressed the court for upwards of two hours on behalf of the prisoner, who he maintained, was being prosecuted through prejudice. He maintained, that there was not the slightest proof of the administration of arsenic by the prisoner. He certainly had purchased some, but that was only for the purpose of destroying rats. That was not the first time his client had been charged with murder. He had just been found not guilty of the murder of his children, and his wife, who committed the crime, had been acquitted on the ground of insanity. The learned counsel then endeavoured to fix the administering of the arsenic to the deceased by Martha Bacon, the prisoner's wife. Mr. Mellor having replied for the Crown, the Learned Judge reviewed the evidence; and the jury, after retiring for five minutes only, returned a verdict of Guilty.

The Learned Judge, in passing sentence, said he entirely concurred in the verdict, for he believed his guilt had been brought home to him without any reasonable doubt, and for that reason he should order judgment of death to be recorded against him.

THE MURDER AT DEAL.

At Maidstone, on Tuesday, Samuel Baker was indicted for the murder of Edward M. Carroll.

The prisoner kept the Ship public-house upon the Esplanade at Deal, and about one o'clock in the morning of March 29, the deceased, a lieutenant of the 4th Regiment, who was "the worse for liquor," and wanting more drink, was directed to Baker's house. He was admitted by Mrs. Baker, and he asked her to let him have a glass of grog "upon tick." She refused, and told him to go about his business. This refusal excited the deceased; he abused her, and it seems made a thrust at her mouth with his stick, forcing out two of her teeth. She complained to her husband, who came out of his house in a great passion, and inquired which way the deceased had gone. On being informed, he went in that direction (towards Walmer Barracks). He returned in about five or ten minutes, and according to the evidence of one of the witnesses, went into the tap-room, took up the poker, placed it in his pocket, and left the house a second time. He was then seen to proceed again in the direction of the barracks, and shortly afterwards cries were heard. The prisoner was soon afterwards seen coming towards his own house, and it was observed that there was something sticking out of his pocket, the end of which appeared like the end of a poker. At half-past five o'clock on the same morning, the deceased was found lying on the sea shore, in the route he would have to pass to go to the barracks, speechless, and in an almost lifeless state. He was removed to his quarters, where he died about nine o'clock, still insensible. Upon a post mortem examination, it was discovered that there was a fracture of the skull seven inches in length. It appeared that when the prisoner returned to Deal the second time, he told Morden, a coast-guard man, who had first directed the deceased to Baker's house, that he "had caught the deceased near the toll-gate, and that he had something in his pocket, and he gave it to him." Baker was taken into custody the same day, when he said that he, Carroll, had thrust a stick into his wife's mouth, and nearly drew out her tongue, and he went after him with a bavin or small stick, and that when he came up with him the man struck him, and he was obliged to use his stick. The cap of the deceased was found near the toll-gate, and it was suggested that the fatal affray had taken place at this spot, and that the body of the deceased had been afterwards carried to the place where it was found, and where it might possibly have been washed away by the tide.

Sergeant Ballantine made a powerful defence for the prisoner, contending that a verdict of manslaughter would satisfy the ends of justice. The prisoner believed that his wife had been grossly abused and insulted, and under this impression he had resolved upon inflicting some chastisement upon the deceased; but there was nothing to show that he had any deadly intention, or to prove that the statement made by himself as to the affray was not the truth.

Mr. Justice Wiles having summed up, the jury retired to consider the case, and after being absent about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of Manslaughter. Sentence was deferred.

THE MURDER AT CANTERBURY.

STEPHEN FOX, a young man aged twenty-four, was indicted at Maidstone, on Monday, for the wilful murder of Mary Ann Hadley, by shooting her. Mr. Deedes and the Hon. G. Denman conducted the prosecution.

The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty, both to the indictment and the coroner's inquisition.

Mr. Deedes described the case as one of a very melancholy character. The deceased was a respectable young woman residing with her parents at Canterbury, and the prisoner appeared to have courted her for a considerable time, and they were engaged to be married. Circumstances, however, occurred which induced the young woman to decline to marry herself to the prisoner, and, actuated by a feeling of passionate revenge, he had deliberately murdered her.

Witnesses were then examined to prove the case, the particulars of which are no doubt fresh in the memory of our readers. It was proved that the prisoner's attentions had been regularly declined; and he said he would be revenged. On the morning of the 13th of May, about six o'clock, he went out to meet her, and shot her with two pistols in the street at Canterbury; the young woman died in about three-quarters of an hour after. A letter was put in as evidence against the prisoner, in which he stated that he had shot the deceased because she had deceived him.

Mr. Ribton addressed the jury for the prisoner, urging that the prisoner had worked himself up into an ungovernable frenzy, and was therefore not criminally responsible.

The jury, however, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty, and Mr. Justice Wiles sentenced the prisoner to be executed, without holding out the slightest hope that any mercy would be extended to him.

PICTURES FROM INDIA.

INHABITANTS OF THE VILLAGES IN THE HIMALAYAS.

The difference which generally exists between the inhabitants of the plains and those of the mountains, is perhaps nowhere so manifest as in India; and the contrast becomes more and more decided the nearer one approaches the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas. From a dark bronze colour, the complexion of the inhabitants becomes almost fair, while the people are more active and more graceful in their movements. The hill tribes are moreover more moral and sincere than the people of the plains, and in disposition are not unlike the Europeans of the North. This affinity can only be accounted for by the similarity of climate, for these Indian mountaineers have less communication with Europeans than those who inhabit the plains. The same cause which covers their mountain-land with stately pine-trees influences them in their dress, which consists of thick garments, while those worn in the valleys are made of the lightest materials. Their homes are not unlike those of the Swiss, being built of wood, and indeed many of them have all the appearance of chalets. Those tribes who live nearest the region of perpetual snow are afflicted with gout. The hillmen are strongly attached to their mountain homes, and do not willingly quit them for any considerable time. The engraving to the right represents a male and two females of the Coolie caste, belonging to the valley of Kausour, while the women and children, and Coolie shown in the other engraving, are from sketches taken in the village of Keirce, about three miles from Simla, where the Governor-General usually resides, and where many Europeans, unable to bear the heat of the plains of Bengal during the scorching summer months, find a delightful residence. The climate of the lower ridge and gradually sloping sides of the Himalayas, is well adapted to the European constitution, as also for the production of European fruits, flowers, and vegetables, which have been successfully cultivated by the natives.

THE TEMPLES OF CONJEVERAM.

The city of Conjeeveram, in the Madras Presidency, stands on the river Palaur, and has two remarkable temples and many pagodas. Our engraving represents the daily meeting of the Brahmans in the principal temple of the city. It will be seen that the court-yard is crowded with men and women; many of them are mendicants of the various religious



INHABITANTS OF THE VILLAGE OF KEIREE, NEAR SIMLA.

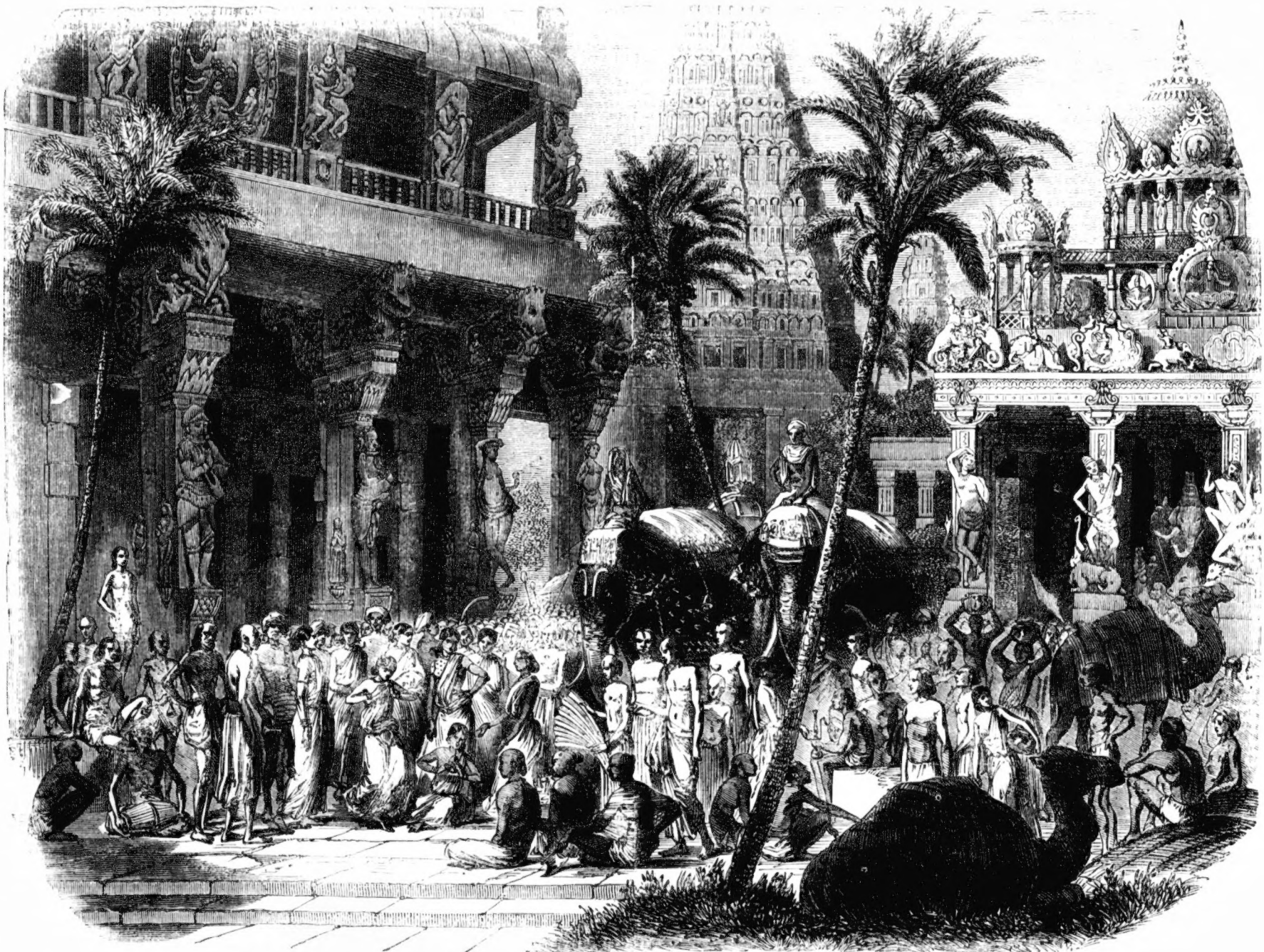


INHABITANTS OF THE VALLEY OF KASHMIR, IN THE HIMALAYAS.

orders, and present a most disgusting sight from the scarcity of their garments, and their wretched, emaciated appearance. Conjeveram, like Benares, is infested with pilgrims and religious fanatics; and numbers of wealthy individuals, when in the winter of their lives, repair to the Holy City, and distribute among the priests and poor of the temples large sums of money, hoping thereby to expiate their sins and propitiate the gods.

Our illustration represents the setting out of the daily procession. It is generally headed by priests, who, accompanied by drums, cymbals, and other noisy instruments, walk immediately before the sacred elephants, which, richly caparisoned, are followed by crowds of the common people through the streets of the city. On certain occasions this procession is conducted with the most lavish splendour; the native princes subscribe money liberally for the decoration and illumination of the temples, which

are hung with garlands of the choicest flowers. The idols are carried on stages raised above the heads of the people; miniature temples are placed on the backs of the elephants and camels; and bands of minstrels and dancing girls delight the people who crowd the temples. Those of Conjeveram are built of granite, most elaborately carved, painted, and gilded. The pagoda shown in the engraving is said to have been built upwards of two thousand years ago.



MEETING OF BRAHMINS, AT THE TEMPLE OF CONJEVERAM, IN HONOUR OF THE PRESERVING AND DESTROYING DEITIES.

THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

THE picture, by Mrs. Criddle, of a subject of which the world will never tire, is one that young mothers and all little boys and girls will dwell upon with real delight. It will cause the oft-told tale of the poor babes in the wood and of their cruel uncle to be again narrated to many a group of eager listeners; and while our little friends are deep in the interest of the story, we will take the opportunity of making a few remarks with reference to the merits of Mrs. Criddle's performance, when regarded in an artistic point of view. First of all, then, the fault we have to find with her is one that we do not commonly expect to meet with in a lady-artist—it is the want of childish *naïveté* about the figures. There is somewhat of a stage-struck air in the attitude of the young gentleman; and his sister, moreover, seems clinging to him in an approved theatrical style. It is a pity that the picture possesses this drawback, for the figures are in other respects carefully drawn; while the landscape background, with its massive trees, its ferns and brambles, and shallow pools of water on which the moon is shining, is a perfect study. We hardly approve of the introduction of the robin, who sits perched on the branch of a tree as though he were unpleasantly anxious to execute the duties of undertaker, and to spread blackberry leaves over the poor little innocents before their time.

FETES AT DIEPPE.

DIEPPE is too well known to English visitors of continental watering places to require any description of the place in its normal condition. But its municipal authorities have recently become laudably anxious to increase its attractions to visitors, and its advantages as a port of commerce between France and England. As regards the former object, it is curious to note the difference in the modes of proceeding adopted on the two sides of the channel. The good people of Worthing recently became solicitous to recommend themselves more particularly to the preference of the birds of passage who wing their flight at the approach of autumn from the smoke of London. To this effect their weekly "Visiting List" put forth the statement that the Town Council had spent £30,000 since 1852 on drainage and water supply, under the sanitary auspices of the Board of Health. The journal which represents in like manner the sea-bathing politics of Dieppe, lately, instead of telling the sea-going world what the municipality had spent on sewage-pipes and other boring, alluded with exciting vagueness to what it was going to spend on the official inauguration of its newly-erected bathing establishment. The municipal council had passed an unlimited vote of credit—"un crédit illimité," to put its administration in funds for this important ceremony. And the French and British press were invited to send representatives on an occasion which is to inaugurate much more than the mere opening of an *établissement des bains*. Dieppe is to become not merely a second Brighton, but a second Liverpool. Such are the sanguine predictions of her local patriotism, founded on calculations in which one element at least is certainly favourable to the ambition of Dieppe to become the port of Paris—namely, the comparatively small amount of land carriage by that route between Paris and London. The Dieppois are therefore improving their harbour, and "inaugurate" their bath-rooms

with illuminations, fireworks, and other exhibitions of a similar character.

The new building, about which all this interest was concentrated, is of that Crystal-Palatial type, which has already made *le tour du monde*. It is a tasteful and effective construction of slight materials, quite solid enough for balls and concerts, and much preferable, in respect of architectural accordance with its real construction and character, to the Doric or Ionic façades it has superseded; and we sincerely hope it may stand till the commerce of the future, which Dieppe is aiming at, shall excite its Ediles to launch into new splendours. In the meantime the present building is well

requite the medical zeal of M. de Paris, who had founded a little bathing establishment nearly on the site of the present municipal structure, by playing his artillery on the doctor's chimneys, if they exceeded a certain regulation height. When the blue and red lights brought the old building into spectral distinctness, it might be imagined a phantom of the Past glaring out for a moment in contrast with the works of the present.

The Mayor of Dieppe gave a *déjeuner* on Sunday, at the Hotel de Vill to his visitors of the English and French press, and, after the loyal toasts, given by the mayor, the deputy-major proposed their health in an appropriate speech, touching on the commercial prospects of the town, to which

designed for its several purposes and nothing can be gayer than the effect of the interior, with its central cupola, when lighted up and crowded with company, as at the ball of Saturday and concert on Sunday, with which the building was inaugurated.

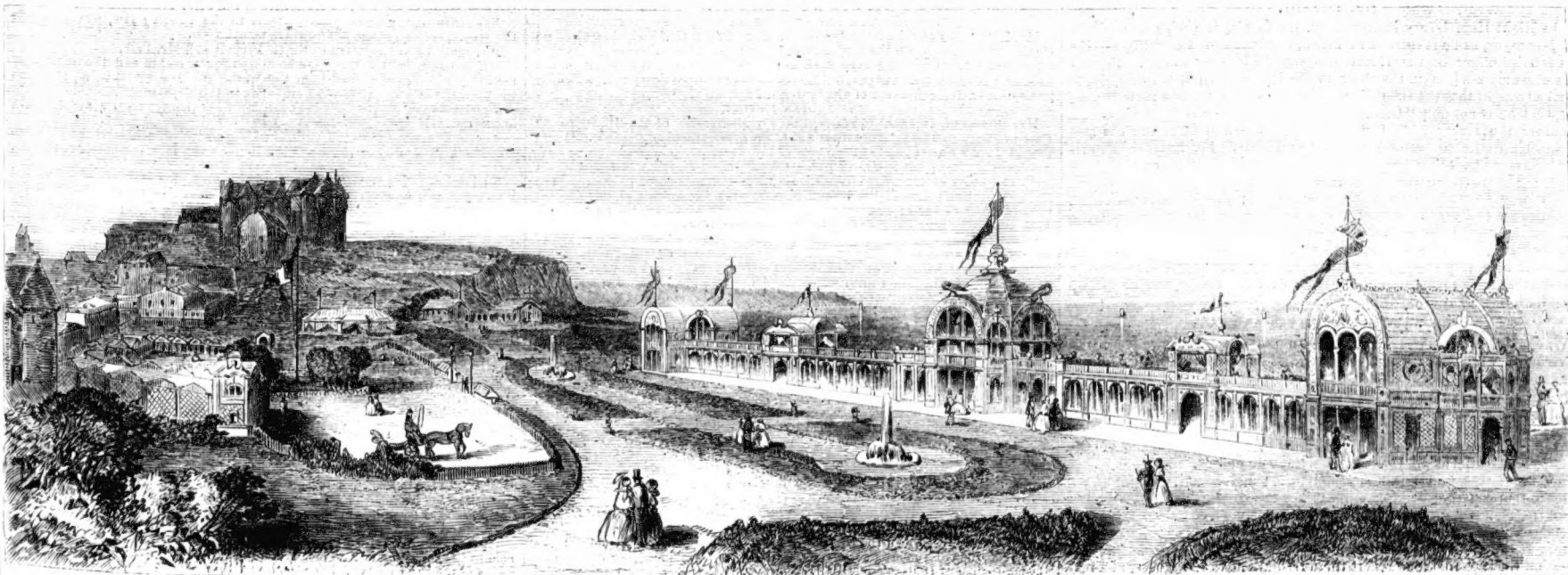
The building embraces ball and concert rooms, with liberal pavilions, in which billiard-rooms, card-rooms, and apartments for the more tranquil purposes of reading and conversation, are provided. The great central pavilion is set apart for *fêtes*, and to this room are annexed two handsome square drawing-rooms. We have also interior galleries and exterior terraces, where the festivities within and the seascapes without may be genteelly viewed. Moreover, the delights of a garden greet you; and altogether the building is at once handsome and commodious.

The *fêtes* of Saturday and Sunday went off as well as possible—that is, as well as a slight mixture of the English elements of wind and rain would let them. There is no assisting in France either at a regatta or a revolution in a shower of rain: the nearest shelter is invariably sought on either occasion. The sea and sky mixed just a *petit grain* too much in the matter on Sunday afternoon for the pleasure of the spectators of the rowing and sailing matches, which formed part of the programme of these days' *fêtes*. But the fine evening brought out a considerable concourse of people on the grass plots and esplanades above the beach (by the formation of which, on the suggestion of the present Empress, the old fortifications of the place have been improved out of existence) to enjoy the spectacle of the new edifice above-mentioned hung round with lamps, and the parterres round it bordered in a similar manner, while a concert came off in the interior. French taste is always at home in the zeal of decoration, and the spirit of enjoyment. Festoons of lamps, and rows of vases with calico flowers in them, lighted inside, made a show that all sizes and sexes were well pleased to come out and look at, without that unhappy propensity for rushing to particular points—which, because they are pre-occupied, our dear country-folks always seem to think must be worth contesting. It does not occur to our continental neighbours that they would always be better somewhere else than where they are. They choose their standing points on such occasions with their own eyes, and therefore choose variously—a crowd in France is never a crush, unless in case of panic. We choose with the eyes of others. Is that because we have no eyes or taste of our own?

The spectacle of the evening finished with fireworks, let off close to the old castle, whose commandant, according to tradition, in the days of the first Napoleon, when the heights and shore were alike lined with cannon, threatened to



THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.—(FROM A PICTURE BY MRS. CRIDDLE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.)



THE NEW BATHS AT DIEPPE.

we have already alluded. M. John Lemoine, of the "Débats," replied for the French press, and Mr. Horace Mayhew responded in the same language, with taste and feeling, for that of England.

The authorities of Boulogne, we observe, with a careful eye to the interests of the inhabitants of that holiday resort, and perhaps not altogether unmoved by the exertions of Dieppe, have resolved to improve their town, especially in a sanitary point of view. Boulogne has been so unwholesome for several seasons past, that some such measures are necessary to re-assure those who are accustomed to resort thither for their health.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 51.

WHEN WILL THE HOUSE RISE?

NOT yet, certainly; and for this sole reason—the money is not all voted. It is true there are also still some sixty or seventy orders upon the paper, including many important measures, and it is also true that several election committees have not yet even begun their labours; but none of these matters would keep the House if the money were obtained. "Wills and Administrations" might very well stand over till next year. There would be no revolution if Baron Rothschild were to continue below the bar for another session. "Matrimonial Causes" can wait for their settlement for a few months longer. And members petitioned against must be contented to hang for a time between heaven and earth, like Mahomet's coffin; but the money must be got. "Neither wise men nor fools can work without tools;" nor can a government go on without money. Money is called the sinews of war, but it is, in fact, the sinews of everything; and until the supplies be voted, Parliament cannot be prorogued. At present, whilst we write, there are some forty votes to be taken, besides one for the Persian war. Now, these may be run off in a few hours, or they may occupy several nights; all depends upon the temper of the House. The cash is not voted so quickly this year as it has been for some years past. We have several rigid economists amongst the new members—Mr. Ayrton is one; Mr. Cox is another; and Sir John Thelwall, who has been in the House before, enjoys tracking a fox as much as a ferret enjoys following up the trail of a rat. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to pre-arrange how long the House may sit. Some have talked about the middle of September, but this is preposterous; however willing the members themselves may be to forego the grouse and partridge shooting, and the attractions of the sea, it must be remembered "there is a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself," to wit—"the ladies." The season is now over, or nearly so. London, what with the heat of the weather, and the odour of the Thames, is becoming simply intolerable; and it will soon be as difficult to keep a lady and her family in town, as it would be to prevent the migration of the swallows on the approach of winter; and when the ladies go, the gentlemen will soon follow. The middle of August we may reach, though that will be late; but the middle of September, or even the beginning, is not to be thought of. However, here we are, detained by the non-passing of the estimates; and as the voting of these supplies is now the one business of the remnant of the session—at least in the eyes of the Government—we will first show our readers how this business is done.

HOW SUPPLIES ARE VOTED.

We suppose it is generally known—if not, it ought to be—that the voting of money is the exclusive privilege of the House of Commons. With this the Lords have nothing whatever to do. Indeed, so jealous are the Commons of this privilege, that they will not only not allow the Upper House to vote supplies, but they will not permit it to originate a bill in which any money penalties are enacted, nor alter, nor vary, any money penalties contained in any bill sent to it from the Commons. Of course, bills containing money-clauses, like all other bills, must pass the Lords before they can become law, but they must pass intact or not at all, for not a figure can be changed.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

And further, no money can be voted, nor can any bill giving power to tax the people, directly or indirectly, be introduced, excepting in committee of the whole House. The reason for this arrangement is this—when the House is sitting, with Mr. Speaker in the chair, and the mace on the table, no member can speak more than once on a motion; but when money is to be voted, it has been thought proper that the members should have more freedom. The House, therefore, when it proceeds to consider money questions, resolves itself into committee, when members may speak to a question as many times as they please. The Estimates are moved in committee by the representatives of the departments to which they belong. Thus the Army Estimates are moved by Sir John Ramsden, the Under Secretary for War; the Navy Estimates by Sir Charles Wood, the First Lord of the Admiralty; and the Civil Service and Miscellaneous by Mr. Wilson, Secretary to the Treasury; or if they refer to Public Works, by Sir Benjamin Hall, the chief Commissioner. The first thing to be done, however, is to get into committee, and that is often no easy task; for be it remembered, that according to a very ancient practice, when motion is made that the Speaker do leave the chair, in order that the House may go into committee for the purpose of voting supplies, every member who has a grievance now brings it forward. Sir Charles Napier has some motion to make on the mismanagement of the Navy—a whole host of military officers have complaints to utter about the staff, about promotion, &c.—Mr. Hadfield is sure to have his little grievance to bring forward—and ten to one but Sir Henry Willoughby has to remark upon "some extraordinary act" of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. So that when motion is made that "the Speaker do leave the chair," it does not follow that he vacates immediately his seat. On the contrary, we have often known a whole evening, and occasionally several evenings, occupied in these desultory debates before the House gets into committee. But as the longest time has an end, so at last the catalogue of grievances is exhausted. Mr. Speaker sides out, Mr. Fitzroy takes his seat at the table, the mace is put on its brackets under the table, and the estimates are moved.

MR. FITZROY.

The Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P. for Lewis, is chairman of Ways and Means, or, as he is sometimes called, Chairman of Committees. He is a salaried officer of the House, receiving £1,500 per annum. By persons who only see him in the chair in the House when it is in Supply, it may be thought that the salary is very large. But it must be remembered, first, that he is not only "Chairman of Ways and Means," but Chairman whenever the House is in Committee, and has also other onerous and responsible duties to perform out of the House. For instance, all private bills come under his examination, and it is his duty to see that there is nothing in them inconsistent with any public act, and that they do not in any way trench upon the prerogatives of the Crown. In short, his duties are of a very important and laborious character, and considering this and the great knowledge and experience which his office requires, we do not think he is at all overpaid. Mr. Fitzroy is by common consent allowed to be a very excellent chairman, and by many it is considered a mistake that one so competent to preside over the House, and so well up in all its forms, was not made Speaker.

THE WAY THE ESTIMATES ARE PUT.

When Mr. Fitzroy was fairly got into the chair, the member of the Government who has charge of the business of the night, hands to him the votes separately. For instance, supposing the Navy Estimates are on, Sir Charles Wood delivers to the Chairman the votes of this department, and the Chairman puts them in the form following:—"It is proposed that the House do grant to her Majesty the sum of ten millions (or whatever the sum may be) for the use of her Majesty to defray the expenses of the navy;" and then, if at all, the debate on the vote ensues. If no one wishes to speak, the vote is put in the usual form; and so on through all the votes of that department. Sometimes the votes run off very quickly; but more frequently long debates ensue on all the important items; and it not uncommonly happens that a whole night is passed in discussing a single vote. If the whole of the votes pass at the sitting, the Chairman puts the question thus: "That I do report these resolutions to the House, and that I do now leave the chair." If all the votes are not passed, he puts the question, "That I do now leave the chair, and ask leave to sit again."

REPORT.

When the Estimates are voted, they are not, however, dismissed. As yet they are only resolutions of the committee, and a long way from being law. First, they have to be reported. This is generally done at the next sitting of the House, when Mr. Fitzroy appears at the bar, and calls out "Report, sir." "Bring it up," says the Speaker, whereupon Mr. F. takes it up and delivers it to the clerk, who proceeds to read out the items one by one; and as each is read, the Speaker puts the question, "That the House do agree with the committee in the said resolution." It is not often that any objection is made to these votes, but sometimes there is, and occasionally a long debate ensues. It has never, however, we believe, occurred in modern times that a division has been pressed.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The best thing to be done with these Estimates is to embody them in a bill called the Appropriation Bill, which passes through the usual forms; and when these pass the third reading, a loud shout from the members greets this unmistakable sign that the Session is within a few days of its end. The Appropriation Bill always passes both Houses without the slightest opposition.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM A DILEMMA.

On Monday night, when the Indian debate was on, the Comte de Paris, Duc d'Aumale, and suite were in the Ambassadors' Gallery, and M. Louis Blanc, who came down to hear the debate, was about to be sent into the same place; but his friend, discovering in time who were there, got him admitted into the Speaker's Gallery.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONUMENT TO LORD RAGLAN.

EARL PORTFESQUE inquired whether Government intended to propose the erection of a monument to the late Lord Raglan.

LORD PANMURE said that a final decision on the subject was not yet arrived at; but, as a question of precedent, he remarked that public monuments are only accorded in recognition of great and signal achievements, and to officers who have died either on the field of battle or from wounds received in action.

LORD BROUGHAM and the Earl of DERRY at some length bore testimony to the eminent talents and life-long devotion of Lord Raglan, exhibited both in a military and civil capacity in the service of his country.

The matter ultimately dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER, calling attention to the class of ships which were taken up to carry troops to India, asked how many ships, their names, tonnage, and whether steamers or sailing vessels, had been taken up for conveying troops to India; whether any ships of war were to be sent out; and whether steamers were to be chartered to tow any sailing vessels that might be employed?

SIR CHARLES WOOD said he could not answer the question, as the vessels were taken up by the East India Company. The Noble and Gallant Member had better move for a return of the vessels.

THE LOSS OF THE RALEIGH.

LORD CLARENCE PAGET asked if Commodore Keppel was to be removed from his command in consequence of the loss of the Raleigh frigate in the China Seas.

SIR GEORGE GREY said there was no disposition to disparage the Gallant Officer in question; but, by the invariable rule of the service, a court-martial would be held on Commodore Keppel; and the sentence of that tribunal could not and ought not to be anticipated.

SIR GEORGE CODRINGTON DEFENDED COMMODORE KEPPEL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Mr. HENLEY moved its postponement for another session. He urged the great gravity and difficulty of the subject; that, by a false step, by taking a wrong course, a vast amount of a civil evil would be created; and that, on the other hand, the possible inconveniences of a delay of six or nine months would be as nothing compared with the risks attending hasty legislation.

SIR GEORGE GREY objected to the course taken by Mr. Henley, and said it was the intention of the Government to pass the bill this session.

MR. GLADSTONE justified Mr. Henley's motion. It was impossible, he said, to exaggerate the importance of this subject, and all that Mr. Henley asked was to have an opportunity for deliberation, that the House might see its way through its rocks and shoals.

MR. BOWEN supported the motion. The Solicitor-General, Lord John Manners, Lord Stanley, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Maitland, continued the discussion, which was closed by Lord Palmerston, who strongly urged the House to proceed with the bill.

The House divided, when the numbers were—For the postponement, 130 against it, 217; majority, 87.

LORD PALMERSTON then consented to postpone the second reading till Thursday next.

The House afterwards proceeded with the other orders, and adjourned at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

MONDAY, JULY 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

LORD DERBY again called the attention of the House to the absolute necessity which existed for fixing some day after which no new bill, except it were one of pressing importance, should be read a second time.

After some little discussion, it was agreed that after August the 7th, no bill, except it were of the nature indicated, should be read a second time.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

LORD CLARKE, in a speech of considerable length, called the attention of the House to the condition of the Indian army, and concluded by moving for certain correspondence on the subject.

The Duke of ARGYLL stated that the papers moved for had been already laid on the table of the Lower House, and would also be laid before their Lordships. With regard to the subject in general on which the Marquis of Clanricarde had spoken, the House might be sure that the Government were determined to put down the insurrection with a high hand, and to spare no exertion to maintain our Indian empire.

Some other business was then despatched, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

MR. LABOUCHERE said, in reply to Sir De Lacy Evans, that he had received no official information upon the subject, but he had learnt from private letters that intemperate language had been used and great excitement exhibited in the Assembly of the Ionian Islands, but no resolution had been come to that would justify the extreme measure of proroguing the assembly.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

MR. DISRAELI, pursuant to notice, called the attention of the House to the state of affairs in India. He said it was of the greatest moment that the House should have a clear notion of the cause of these events. It was said to be only a military mutiny; but it was of primary importance to know whether it was a military mutiny or a national revolt. He presumed, therefore, to address the House upon two points of inquiry—first, what were the causes of the present state of affairs in India; and what were the measures which should be adopted. That the state of the Bengal army had been unsatisfactory the House knew from the fiery criticisms of the late Sir Charles Napier and the calmer reflections of Lord Melville; but he contended that the mutineers in the Bengal native army were not so much the avengers of their own individual injuries as exponents of general discontent. The causes which, in his opinion, had led to the general discontent were the destruction of native authority in India by our Government; the disturbance of the settlement of property; tampering with the religion of the natives. Mr. Disraeli then adverted to the annexation of Oude, the consequence of which, he said, was to unite the Mahometan princes in a common cause with the Hindus. He had been informed, too, that in our Bengal regiments there were no fewer than 70,000 natives of Oude, who, in returning to their villages, would find them in the possession of the East India Company, and those who were owners of land would be subject to the hard and severe system of our land revenue.

It was after this event that the circulation of symbols in the forms of cakes and lotus flowers throughout the Bengal army proved the existence of a general conspiracy. He thought it was impossible that the Indian Government could have been ignorant that the Bengal troops were in a state of chronic insubordination, and it was their duty solemnly to have warned the Government at home. The greasing of the cartridges Mr. Disraeli dismissed with the remark that nobody believed it to have been the real cause of the outbreak. In the last place he proceeded to inquire what measures the Government ought to adopt in the emergency. Regarding the revolt as a national one, military measures were not sufficient, and the measures of the Government were inadequate. There should be an expedition up the Indus; our force in India should be doubled. But, further, the population of India should be told that there is a future hope; they should be taught at once that the relations between them and their Sovereign, Queen Victoria, would be drawn nearer and a Royal commission would be sent from

the Queen to India to inquire into the grievances of all classes. He concluded by moving for certain papers.

MR. V. SMITH could not help asking whether there was not great mischief in bringing forward this subject in the manner Mr. Disraeli had done? He had represented the mutiny as a national revolt, but he had adduced no evidence to show that it was owing to national discontent. No native prince had been concerned in it, and there was not a shadow of evidence of any conspiracy among the native princes. With regard to the disturbance of property, there had been a commission to inquire into certain lands, some of which had been acquired by fraud and corruption, and this may have created a good deal of discontent among certain classes. The interference with religion was a matter of immense delicacy, and he had no hesitation in saying that it would be the best policy at once to interfere and prevent the exercise of missionary zeal by our civil and military servants. He coincided with Mr. Disraeli entirely in thinking interference with the religion of the natives of India highly objectionable, on the subject of annexation, he was an enemy to systematic annexation; but the question of Oude was this: the subjects of Oude were kept in subjection by our force, and we made ourselves responsible for everything the King did; Lord Dalhousie, therefore, thought it better to annex the territory, which was done with the least possible injury to the parties concerned. The attempt to connect this annexation with the mutiny had completely failed. He denied that the Government had received any warning of the mutiny, or that there was the slightest indication of any disaffection among the native troops. It was premature to say what was the real cause of the mutiny; but he thought there must have been some mismanagement at Meerut, and mismanagement at the beginning often led to serious results in such cases. There had been of late years a severance between the men and their officers in the native regiments, and he was sorry to hear that the latter sometimes spoke of the Sepoys at their mess as "niggers." After reviewing other portions of Mr. Disraeli's speech, Mr. Smith proceeded to consider the remedies he had proposed. The sending a Royal Commission would, in the first place, supersede the Governor-General, which would be, he thought, one of the most fatal errors that could be committed. Then Mr. Disraeli would connect the name of the Queen with the whole Administration; but the present machinery of the Indian Government had been deliberately approved by the Legislature. He thought, however, that it might be advisable, with the sanction and authority of the Governor-General of India, to send out a commission, not to supersede him, but to inquire into various matters, and, among others, the re-organisation of the native army, certain points connected with which Mr. Smith indicated as worthy of consideration.

SIR E. PERRY said the grave question was whether this revolt was confined to the army, or was a reflex of the national mind, and his deliberate opinion was that the military revolt was sympathized with throughout the country. He agreed with Mr. Disraeli as to the causes of this sympathy, especially the new policy of annexation, and the resumption doctrine on the land, which invalidated titles of forty years' standing. He wished, he said, that Mr. Disraeli had brought forward at an earlier period his views upon a question which had been too much neglected.

MR. WHITEHEAD detailed at some length the opinions of Sir C. Napier, who, when commanding the army in India, communicated to the Indian Government his opinion of the doubtful fidelity of the Bengal troops, and distinctly stated that Delhi ought to be defended by 12,000 picked men. He cited other proofs that the Government were aware of the necessity of re-organising the Bengal army, and of increasing the European force upon that establishment.

LORD J. RUSSELL said that, in presence of what had been rightly termed an awful calamity, he could not conceive anything less tending to the advantage of this country or of India than such a discussion, if it was to end either in a vote of censure, or a transfer of India to the Crown. Mr. Disraeli, he observed, had never ventured to say that the great mass of the people of India had suffered under oppression. It appeared to him that we had trusted rather too much to Indian troops, and troops of one particular kind, and have had too large an army. He thought that 50,000 Europeans and 100,000 natives would afford a far better security than our present force. The first matter, however, upon which the House of Commons ought to pronounce an opinion was, that the Government ought to be supported; he thought the House ought not to separate without expressing such an opinion, and he accordingly moved, by way of amendment, an address to her Majesty, to assure her Majesty that they would support her Majesty in any efforts necessary to suppress the disturbances in India, and in any measures required for the establishment of tranquillity.

MR. MANGLES dwelt upon the universal good feeling of the princes, landholders, and people of India. In the Punjab, he said, the population were with us to a man. He denied that the Indian Government had been warned of the state of the Bengal army, and he read from official reports of Sir C. Napier, in which he spoke in the warmest terms of the native troops: "I have never seen," he said in a general order in 1853, "a more obedient or a more honourable army."

MR. LIDDELL observed that the amendment was incongruous with the motion, and inquired of the Chair whether it was not competent to the House, without negating the amendment, to agree to the original motion calling for information.

No reply was given by the Speaker, and MR. AYRTON moved that the debate be adjourned; but this motion was negatived, upon a division, by 263 to 79.

After some remarks by Mr. Ayrton and Mr. Hadfield, and a spirited and sarcastic reply from Mr. Disraeli, explanations followed from Mr. Mangles, Lord J. Russell, and Mr. T. Baring.

LORD PALMERSTON then rose, and said he could not but express his regret that Mr. Disraeli, holding the prominent position he did, should have selected a moment of great difficulty for the expression of the opinions which the House had heard. He should not enter into the question at that late hour; he was satisfied to rest it upon the speeches of Mr. Smith and Mr. Mangles, which would serve as antidotes to those opinions.

The original motion was then negatived, and Lord J. Russell's amendment carried without a division.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES BILL.

The Fraudulent Trustees Bill was read a second time on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR.

FREE LIBRARIES.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE called the attention of the Government to the propriety of supplying free libraries and other literary institutions with the reports and returns published by Parliament.

The Duke of ARGYLL admitted that the subject was well worthy of consideration.

Some other business of no great importance was despatched, after which their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.

On the order for going into committee upon the General Board of Health Bill, Sir G. GREY said it was not his intention to persevere in making this a permanent bill, but he would propose in the committee to make it a continuance bill, extending the act of 1849 for another year, transferring the powers of the General Board of Health to a committee of the Privy Council.

MR. KNIGHT, urging various objections to the existing law, moved to defer the second reading of the bill for three months.

This motion was supported by Sir G. Pecheil and Mr. Palk.

MR. COWPER insisted upon the sanitary improvements and the reduction of mortality which had resulted from the working of the present law, and upon the necessity of a superintending authority in this department.

SIR G. GREY offered to limit the continuance of the Act until a specified date, and named the first of September.

After a discussion of some length, the House divided, when Mr. Knight's motion was negatived by 98 to 73, and the House went into committee on the bill.

ARMY INSTRUCTION.

SIR DE LACY EVANS moved a resolution that a higher standard of professional instruction and more complete provision for it ought to be established for the commissioned ranks of the army, but especially for the staff; that this will be best promoted by competitive examination of officers desiring to qualify themselves for the staff, by adopting the same principle, with qualifications, in the examination of candidates nominated by the Commander-in-Chief for the commissions in the cavalry and infantry, by preserving the present system of admission of cadets for the Ordnance Corps, by assured encouragements for proficiency and general fitness for advancement, and by the appointment of commissioners, or a council of military and civilian members, to direct the measures for accomplishing these objects. He discussed and enforced each of these suggestions, anticipating and answering objections. Our army, he observed, was a very small one, though its duties were most arduous; but if its officers were properly instructed, small as it was, it would be superior to any other.

SIR F. SMITH thought a high standard of education not required for officers of the Line.

General WINDHAM observed that a competitive examination, though an intellectual test, did not bring out the essential qualifications of an officer. He had noticed in the field that officers who ranked high for intellectual attainments turned out the worst.

SIR W. WILLIAMS assured the House that the apprehensions of Sir De Lacy Evans as to the influence of favouritism in the examinations were groundless. The subject of competitive examination for the army could not be considered apart from the question of purchase, the abolition of which would inevitably increase the influence of patronage and favouritism.

SIR J. RAMSDEN said he believed that sufficient attention had not been hitherto paid to the education of the officers of the army. The Government were fully aware of the importance of this effect, and they were engaged in preparing a comprehensive scheme of military education, which they confidently hoped would deserve the approbation of the House. He gave an outline of the scheme, the

main features of which were that the examination to which all officers nominated by the commander-in-chief for direct appointments were subjected would be more severe; that the examinations would be quarterly, in London, under the direction of the Council of Education, and that they would be conducted by military and civil examiners. Although the plan of the Government did not entirely agree with the resolution moved by Sir De Lacy Evans, he hoped, as the difference was only in minor points, and the Government were acting in the spirit suggested by Sir De Lacy, that he would not press the resolution.

After some remarks by Colonel North,

Lord STANLEY said he thought it desirable that young men should not be induced to consider their professional instruction finished when they had entered the army, and that there should be examinations at a later period. He rejoiced to hear that the new scheme of the Government admitted the competitive test.

Mrs. HENRY repeated his objection to the establishment of a separate staff corps, and suggested that the examination for staff appointments should be conducted by a permanent body of examiners.

General CROMBIE said no doubt education would be a benefit to officers of the army as well as to other professions; but let it not be supposed that by requiring a high standard of education, independent of other qualities, the best officers would be got. The practical part of the profession was the most important.

After a few observations by Colonel Sykes and Lord Churchill,

Lord PALMERSTON said all must admit the expediency and desirableness of a good education in the officers of the army; but there were three requisites to make a good officer—first, general intelligence and an ordinary education; second, a proficiency in professional knowledge; and third, those constitutional qualifications which beyond all others were important in an officer. The first examination of a young man entering the army ought to be a test of his education and intellectual qualities. When he got his commission and entered the army his commanding officer would judge of his qualities, and then would come the competitive examination for the staff, and arrangements would be made that the standard should not fall below the proper point. The resolution before the House went to make an affirmation of points still under consideration; and although, generally speaking, he agreed with the principles upon which the resolution was founded, he submitted to Sir De Lacy Evans whether he would either leave the matter in the hands of the Government, or modify the resolution so as to affirm the general principles, without tying down the Government to particular details, which might be inconvenient.

Sir De LACY EVANS modified the resolution accordingly, and in its amended shape it was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUPERANNUATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The debate on this bill was resumed on Wednesday by Mr. RICH, who objected, first, that the bill was imperfectly framed; secondly, that it would be unjust in its operations; thirdly, that it was unnecessary; fourthly, that it was based on erroneous statements; fifthly, that it would involve a serious and extravagant expenditure of public money; and sixthly, that it strongly recognised and encouraged a breach of confidence.

Lord NAAS said he regretted that the Secretary to the Treasury had felt himself bound to oppose the bill. He denied that he had charged the Government with a breach of contract. All they asked for was an alteration of the present system, which was a very bad one from its nature. He admitted that it had been an increase of salaries within the last two or three years, it would have been an additional reason why his proposition for an increase should not be accepted, but he was prepared to show that the salaries in many of the departments had not been increased, and he instanced the Admiralty and Customs. A committee had recommended that there should be a total abolition of deductions from the Civil Service for superannuation, without a corresponding reduction in salaries; and he appealed to the House to carry out that, as well as the other recommendations of the committee, from a belief that the present system ought no longer to be maintained.

Mr. GLADSTONE said he could see no difference between the provisions of the bill and an indiscriminate increase of salaries to those entitled to superannuation, and that it was diametrically opposed to the decision of the committee of the House. There had been no prima facie case made out that the civil servants were entitled to the relaxations of the deductions, or to demand an increase of salary by the abolition of this charge.

Mr. DISRAELI concurred in much that had been said by Mr. Gladstone, adding, however, that he believed Lord NAAS had taken a wise course in asking the House, by his bill, to decide the question.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied that the Civil Service servants had any claim in justice, or on the grounds of expediency, for what they asked. He further contended that there was no grounds for increasing the salaries as proposed by this bill, or at all events, that the higher priced clerks deserved a greater increase than the lesser paid clerks. He called upon the House to negative the second reading of the bill.

The House then divided, when the second reading was carried by 171 to 111.

OATHS BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL postponed the second reading of this bill till Monday, and expressed a hope that Baron Rothschild would be permitted to take his seat before that time, and obviate the necessity of this bill.

Sir F. DUNDAS asked the Noble Lord if he could inform the House when Baron Rothschild would attend for that purpose.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not. As soon as the Baron informed him of it he would give the House notice.

Some other business having been transacted, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH noticed the omission of an important proclamation by the East India Board of Directors from among the documents recently laid before Parliament bearing on the Indian mutinies. The Noble Lord went on to comment on the system of bad government, through clerks and secretaries rather than by the Governor-General, discovered in those documents.

Lord GRANVILLE could not explain the omission of the proclamation. With respect to the conduct of Lord Canning, he thought it had been most laudable in the trying position in which he had been placed.

The House adjourned after the despatch of some unimportant business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, which had been received from the House of Lords. He asserted that the bill merely embodied what had been the law of the land for nearly two centuries, for the House of Lords, followed by that House, had during that time exercised the jurisdiction of separating parties, according to certain rules, a vinculo matrimonii. Except in relation to malicious desertion, this law was an expression of the existing law, only the mode of administering it was changed, so as to render it more beneficial. The indissolubility of marriage had never been urged by a spiritual peer in the House of Lords as an objection to a bill for a divorce; yet, if marriage by the Scriptures was indissoluble, every divorce bill was a violation of Scripture, and if this measure was rejected upon that ground, no bill of divorce could hereafter be passed. The Attorney-General then addressed himself to the scriptural argument against the bill, contending that the Scriptures themselves recognised adultery as a crime which dissolved the bond of marriage. He also observed that nothing could be more dangerous than to listen to statements, called conscientious scruples, about the objections of the clergy to obey the law of the land.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE moved to defer the second reading for three months. He believed that if this bill passed we should be ultimately brought into the unfortunate condition of Prussia, and that it could not be carried into effect without a wholesale persecution of the ministers of the Church.

Mr. DRUMMOND opposed the bill, which, he said, attempted to do what it had no right to do, and was to do badly, or not at all, what it attempted. From the beginning, the idea of the indissolubility of marriage prevailed, and in the Scriptures marriage was always assumed to be indissoluble. Parliament might decree the dissolubility of marriage; but it could not extinguish the universal testimony of Scripture.

Mr. FULLER could not support the obligation which it imposed upon the clergy to marry parties who had been divorced, and he objected to fixing the adulterers.

Mr. WIGGAM objected that the bill was being too hastily pressed on before the country, and that there was no reason why it should be confined to England.

Mr. BOWYER observed that, although this pretended to be a poor man's bill, no petitions had been presented in its favour, while petitions from 90,000 persons had been presented against it. The bill involved the very foundations of society and the fundamental principles of the divine law.

Mr. MALINS was very decidedly of opinion that the interests of society were best promoted by regarding marriage as indissoluble for any cause whatever.

Lord J. MANNES disputed all the propositions of the Attorney-General, and said he should give his most determined opposition to the bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved that the debate be adjourned; on a division, the motion was lost. Mr. Henley then moved the adjournment of the House, but being opposed, he withdrew. Lastly, Lord LOVINE moved that the debate be adjourned, which was agreed to.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION.

The House then went into Committee on the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, to which Lord Palmerston said the Government would offer no opposition.

DEATH OF MR. MUNTZ.—Mr. Muntz, M.P., for Birmingham, died on Thursday afternoon.

ANNUAL SHOW OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society was held last week at Salisbury. The business opened with the trials of the various implements brought into competition for prizes. There were drills, horse-hoes, lay-machines, reaping and mowing machines in abundance, and a good supply of steam-ploughs and steam-cultivators. But while the former seem to have been considered most efficient aids to husbandry, the latter, on trial, did not prove so successful as had been expected. The invention that appears to have come out from the trial with most success is what is called the "endless railway." The steam ploughs and cultivators yet require improvements to make them efficient for agricultural purposes.

The show of stock was held to be equal to any that preceded it. "The pig-yard contained the largest and best-assorted samples of breeds yet brought together," and the sheep-pens were especially good in South Downs and Cotswolds. Mr. Sandilar, of Holme Perreput, carried off the first prizes for sheep; Mr. Stirling of Keir, and Colonel Townley for short-horns. The attendance at the show-yard, partly in consequence of the high price of admission, and partly because the weather was showery, was not very numerous. On Tuesday, a number of agriculturists visited Mr. Sidney Herbert's meadow farm, and lunched at Wilton. On Wednesday, the Prince Consort paid a private visit to the show. Salisbury, however, bedecked itself for the occasion, and the people gathered in the streets, and cheered their distinguished visitor. The privacy only insured freedom from the tedious ceremonial of addresses and speechmaking.

The annual dinner took place on Thursday; Lord Portman in the chair. The most noticeable speech was delivered by Mr. French, the Vice-President of the Agricultural Society of the United States, who humorously described the difference between the farmers of his own country and those of England. He said he observed here a more thorough, systematic, and money-making method of agriculture; and he accounted for the defects of his own countrymen by referring to the abundance of land, the scarcity of labour, the subdivision of properties among families, and the fact that the American farmers have not yet learned that capital is necessary. Among the other speakers were the Chairman, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Mr. Estcourt.

Literature.

History of the Royal Sappers and Miners, from the formation of the Corps in March 1772, to the date when its designation was changed to that of Royal Engineers, in October 1856. By J. W. J. CONNOLLY, Quartermaster of the Royal Engineers. Second Edition. London: Longmans.

SAPPERS and Miners—to borrow a comparison from our own profession—are much the same to soldiers, as antiquaries and lexicographers are among men of letters—they do the heavy work. And, as without antiquaries, &c., no histories can be written, so without sappers and miners what would an army be able to do? The indomitable body makes trenches, forms lines, attacks the enemy's works, and defends their own—labours in earth and in water—hews rock and shovels out sand. The sapper is a military "navy"—by which we mean to pay him a compliment—for thus he combines the energy of the labourer and the smartness of the soldier.

Mr. Connolly has undertaken to be the historian of the force of which he is a worthy member; and to go through such a laborious bit of work required the natural energy of the corps. He has had a kind of literary sapping and mining to accomplish; and he has done the work well. Vast numbers of facts are dug out and put in lucid order. Innumerable instances of heroism are recorded, with all their particulars. To manage this, much labour must have been gone through. Accordingly, the book is a monument to the writer's branch of the service—built up, stone by stone, with much pains, and will remain as a necessary authority to all who belong to the Royal Engineers, and to all who are curious about their history.

The Sappers and Miners—whose designation is now merged in that of the Royal Engineers, by whom it has always been officered—date as a military body from 1772. The scene of their creation was Gibraltar—that noble and picturesque rock, where Art has done as much as Nature to combine wonderful effects. Before the above-mentioned year, the works there were done by civil mechanics—artificers engaged by Government, as they might have been by any private company. But this was found gradually intolerable, and a wise Colonel Green suggested that they should be made a military body. This was done, and the nucleus of the force formed at once; and it was done in good time, for in a few years—1779—war with Spain broke out, and the Spaniards laid siege to Gibraltar, which they had lost in 1704, and had ever since bitterly regretted. In this famous siege, the soldier-artificers (as they were called at first) won their spurs. *Chevaux de frise* and palisades were set up—red-hot shot played upon the foe—flanks of masonry rose along the sea-line wherever injury had been done by the enemy; and the famous subterranean galleries (which all visitors to Gibraltar will remember) began to be created out of the rock. The siege lasted four years; and Mr. Connolly records with natural pride, how satisfied everybody was with the "Artificers," and how even the enemy admired their work.

Experience having thus declared in their favour, the next step in their history was to make these military artificers subject to martial law like any other soldiers. This was done in Pitt's administration in 1787, not without wing eloquence to the contrary—the Whigs, fearing that the principle of "liberty" was in danger, and boldly declaring that the force itself could be of little value. However, the plan (luckily for the country) was duly carried out, and in 1787 we find the men in regular uniform—blue coats, black gaiters, cocked-hats, and powdered hair. There is an old-fashioned look in the pictures Mr. Connolly gives us of the successive changes of attire, but we can't help thinking that they look as well in their earliest uniform as in any succeeding one.

When the great revolutionary war broke out, our friends were again made serviceable. We find them everywhere. One batch goes to Holland; one to the West Indies; one is bombarding Martinique, or suffering from yellow fever in Guadaloupe; another is running up batteries in Coraica; a third is fortifying Gravesend. Small as the force was, it split itself into handfuls, and dispersed everywhere as it was wanted. Plenty of hard work fell on them during that great war, which their historian gives with such detail that he misses no change in uniform; no minute bit of statistics; no anecdote even of an individual soldier, which could illustrate his theme. We like this last characteristic, which gives a kind of dramatic interest to the book, and shows Mr. Connolly to have a warm heart for the service.

In 1813 the force received its formal appellation of "Royal Sappers and Miners," and improvements were made in its arming. It was employed with distinction in the Peninsula; and at the siege of St. Sebastian carried ladders for the stormers, and helped to storm. Here is a little anecdote preserving the fame of an obscure hero on this occasion:—

"No less distinguished was private Hugh Borland at the second storming. In placing his ladders, he discovered that they were likely to become useless from the joints being insecure, and while in the act of binding the ends together with his braces—a piece of ingenuity which the service scarcely contemplated—a ball pierced the root of his tongue and killed him."—Vol. i. 204.

Coolness, the reader may observe, is a quality emphatically required in a sapper, because he has not to stand and wait under fire only, till ordered to advance, but has his work—has repairing embrasures, &c.—to do in the heat of it. He has to do, at the risk of being shot, what is considered sufficiently troublesome work under ordinary and advantageous circumstances. But apropos of this, let us extract the historian's own account of what a sapper's work is during a siege. It is as good a specimen of his style as we could find in the book, and to our mind displays very considerable faculty indeed for such delineation:—

A SAPPER IN FULL EMPLOYMENT.

"Look first among the embrasures, and there, ant-like, is seen an isolated red-coat coolly pegging up hides or fixing gabions, while two or three carpenters, with upturned sleeves are discovered crouching low, fixing platforms or renewing sleepers and fighting bolts. Go next to the caves and call—'Sapper!' One immediately emerges from its murkiness, spade in hand, with begrimed face and dishevelled beard, to show the quality of his exertions. Step to the saps right and left, and, each, on bend a knee, with whirling pick and cap well down, is traced the sapper. To his sturdy efforts the earth yields, and the gabion soon is filled. Watch him as he goes ahead with cautious crawl and daintily places another basket on the line. How many rifle balls, how many shots fly past, few can tell; but on he urges as if nothing had occurred, and perhaps the next dis-

charge kills him. Steal now along the trench to its advanced limit, and there is seen a group of busy miners, black with gunpowder, in shallow depths, lusting the rock to deepen the approach and strengthen the cover. How well they know their art! Not a head is seen above the young parapet, and scarcely that of a hammer; but when a strong blow is required, up it goes, and the sun sparkling on the burnished steel, gives a mark to the enemy. But let's from the screens are quickly fired, and an occasional shot trundles in among them; but undauntedly they proceed, watchful as dogs, till at last the mine explodes. A volume of vapour affords another indication of their activity to the enemy. Shot and shell plunge on and tear up the ground; but the miners have flown to a distance, and quietly await the cessation of the fire to resume their tasks. Walk over to the sappers' battery, where surely none but seamen may be seen. There, in truth, the blue jackets are in droves with their drill sayings and unsteady gait; but press forward. 'Is that a marine?' 'No—it's a sapper trimming the parapet.' There, too, is another trying up the fluted cheeks of an embrasure; and beyond is a third giving position to platforms for sea-service mortars or naval guns. Go round that traverse; the universal man is there completing it; another is strengthening the parapet; another repairing the merlon; a fourth is in the right equipment; a fifth in the left; a sixth is elsewhere constructing loopholes with barrels; others are revetting the works with tubs, casks, gabions, and hide-bags, while a couple of broad-backed miners are burrowing underground, and driving a tunnel into the jaws of some convenient cavern. The tour is incomplete without a visit to the pits. Come with the night relief and see them. Jump into that screen; there again is the sapper enlarging loopholes or picking the rock to sink the pit. Plunge into the next one: there too is the military Tomson improving the cover with stones, while the eager riflemen jostle him as they press forward to get a chance shot at some unwary Russian. Enter now the 21 gun battery, where four magazines are rebuilding. The sappers—ready at home raising the frames by the sickly beams of a feeble sapper lamp; but look, a flying stone has just broken the horn and the wind has extinguished the flame. Yet, undismayed, the sappers work away by feeling the points and bases of their timbers. Go where you will, in battery, trin h, or mine, a sapper is the centre of each party, toiling at his hazardous vocation through the long dark night. Daylight has returned. 'What can that moan be noise be?' A 13-inch shell has dashed against a magazine and blown it up! The gunners are maimed, suffocated, or killed! and the timbers are either carried away or left charred and tottering on the rock. Run and see the effect. The magazine is a ruin, the ground smokes and burns, and the dead and mutilated are being borne away; but there again are the sappers tearing through the smouldering frames and fallen planks, examining the extent of the disaster and preparing for the restoration. 'These men, though few in number, seem everywhere and in everything. What can be their motto?' 'Ubique quo fas et gloria ducunt.' 'That accounts for it.'

But it is not only in war that the force is at work—and this is one of its most remarkable characteristics. It is, we will say, a time of dead peace. The Russian invasion of the Principalities (which supplied us with the Crimean sketch just quoted) is not dreamt of. Go to Spithhead, and there, hideously attired in a helmet and loaded with weights of lead, a sapper is descending through the gray water to arrange an explosion that shall shake the timbers of the old Royal George in their sea-bed. Or, cast your eyes up at St. Paul's as you roll on the top of an omnibus up Ludgate Hill: a party of the same corps is working away in a kind of crow's-nest at the survey of the great city;—so various are the occupations of these useful men, and so thoroughly do they form a link between the best class of soldiers and the best class of mechanics.

Those, however, who would inform themselves of the whole history of the Royal Engineers (as they are now designated) in the minutest detail, must read it in Mr. Connolly's own pages. We have indicated its merits, and glanced—with the brevity imposed on us by our limits—at the salient points of the narrative. Those societies or individuals who are engaged in forming libraries would find it instructive as a complement of the history of our wars, in all of which, for near upon a century, we have seen that the Engineers have been engaged. The Crimean details would alone make the book interesting; but the accumulation of useful information on military subjects gives it a permanent value.

HOPE AGAINST HOPE.—The Civil Tribunal of Paris, a few days since, was called on to decide a new dispute between Mr. and Mrs. Hope, whose separation has already created so much scandal. In consequence of this separation, Mr. Hope some time ago advertised in the newspapers, and issued circulars, declaring that he would not be responsible for any debts that Mrs. Hope might contract; nevertheless, tradesmen continued to give the lady credit, and as she did not pay, they brought an action against her husband for the money. Mr. Hope contended that, having warned all tradesmen not to give credit, he was not responsible. Mrs. Hope contended that, as their separation had taken place by self-agreement between her and Mr. Hope, and as every husband was obliged to maintain his wife according to his means, he must pay. The tribunal condemned Mr. Hope to pay the various claims, which amounted to about 300,000fr.

CRIME IN FRANCE.—On the 19th of January, the wife of a man named Desanlis, who lived separate from him, was found dead in a chair in her house at Breile, and on examination of her body, medical men declared that she had been put to death by violent pressure on her nose and mouth. The woman's husband was suspected, from the very bad feeling which existed between them, and on inquiry, it appeared that on the previous evening the deceased had gone to the house in which Desanlis lived, and had been received by three women, who resided there with him, the two younger being her nieces, and the elder their mother. Desanlis was the lover of the younger sister, Florine, whose age is twenty-seven, while his was sixty-three. The three women plied the deceased with brandy until she was nearly intoxicated, and then her husband coming in, murdered her by pressing on her nose and mouth. As he did this, one of the young women held the victim's feet, the other looked out of the window as if on the watch, and the old woman sat on a chair, apparently in great emotion, but never attempting to assist the deceased, nor even to give any alarm. When the woman was dead the man took the body on his shoulders, and, preceded by the two young women, one of whom carried a lantern, conveyed it to her own house. From the cold it had become stiff, but the young women lighted a fire and warmed the body at it, until they and the man were able to place it in a sitting posture in a chair, so as to make it appear that the deceased had died either naturally or from excessive drinking, to which she was addicted. They then placed a partly emptied bottle of brandy by her side, and went away. Extraordinary as these acts were, still more extraordinary was the coolness with which various persons witnessed them without attempting to prevent them; and it was evident that nothing would have been said if the judicial authorities had not constrained them to make revelations. The jury declared the man and the two younger women guilty with extenuating circumstances, and acquitted the old woman. The court sentenced the man to hard labour for life, and the two women to twenty years of the same punishment.

A NEAPOLITAN GREEK SACK.—A Neapolitan moving in a respectable sphere of life, strangled the husband of his natural daughter, a few days ago, cut him into pieces, packed the members into a trunk, which he took with him into a hackney-coach, and drove to a neighbouring pond, where he intended to empty it. There being, however, some people about, he was unable to carry out this intention, and had the folly to return to town, where the octroi officers examined the trunk, and discovered his crime.

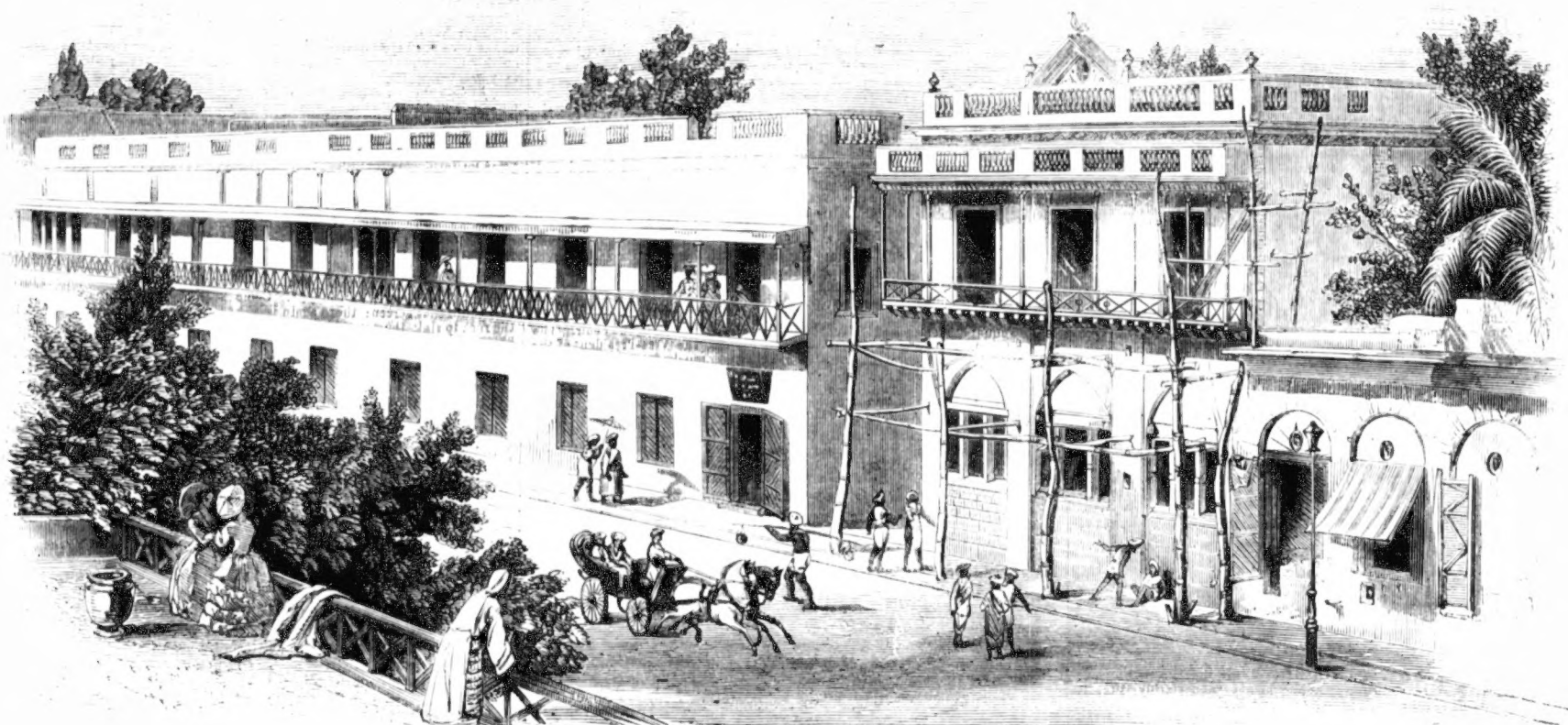
THE PARIS CONSPIRACIES.—Three of the four persons accused of being concerned with Tibaldi, Bartolotti, and Grilli (otherwise Saro), in the plot to assassinate the Emperor of the French, have written to the English press, emphatically denying that they ever knew those persons, or ever exchanged a word with them. These denials come from MM. Ledru Rollin, Mazzarini, and Campanella; the two latter give their addresses to show that they are not afraid of an inquiry; and Ledru Rollin asks to be put upon his trial, in England, for the offence. Mazzini, the other person accused of complicity is silent, perhaps only because he cannot gain access to the only free press in Europe.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT HALIFAX.—Our Provincial Intelligence of last week recorded an assault on Jonathan Holdsworth, a shoemaker, by John Akroyd, a workman of the same craft. Akroyd stabbed the old man about the face and throat, his avowed purpose being to kill him because he (Akroyd) had heard that his wife had been scandalised by Holdsworth. Akroyd was examined last week and committed for trial.

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—Considerable alarm was caused in Newcastle-on-Tyne last week, by the escape of four desperate characters—three of them charged with highway robbery, and the other with attempted murder—from the borough jail during the night. Two of them, however, have been recaptured.

DEATH FROM A CRICKET BALL.—Mr. Samuel Lidgett, son of a shipping merchant, was playing at cricket, when a ball struck him in the region of the heart. He reeled and fell, and immediately expired.

FATAL ACCIDENTS BY FIRE.—A young lady, the daughter of Mr. Wythe, of Princes Road, Kensington, took a book and a candle to bed with her one evening last week. The bedclothes took fire, and the imprudent lady was so shockingly burned that few hopes of her recovery are entertained.—Walter Smyth, a child of only four years of age, was engaged in lighting the fire to prepare his parents' breakfast; his dress became ignited, and the child was burnt to death.—A conflagration broke out in a bedroom on the premises of Mr. Lloyd, a grocer at Bethnal Green. Two children who slept in the room were severely injured by the flames.—A house in Hatton Garden, in the joint occupation of several persons, took fire on Monday morning. The majority of the inmates escaped with great difficulty, but an old man was burnt to death, and a lad so much injured that his death was momentarily expected.—We may add here that the Poplar Saw-mills were destroyed by fire on Friday night.



VIEW IN THE CHANDEE CHOK OR PEIN PAL STREET OF DELHI.

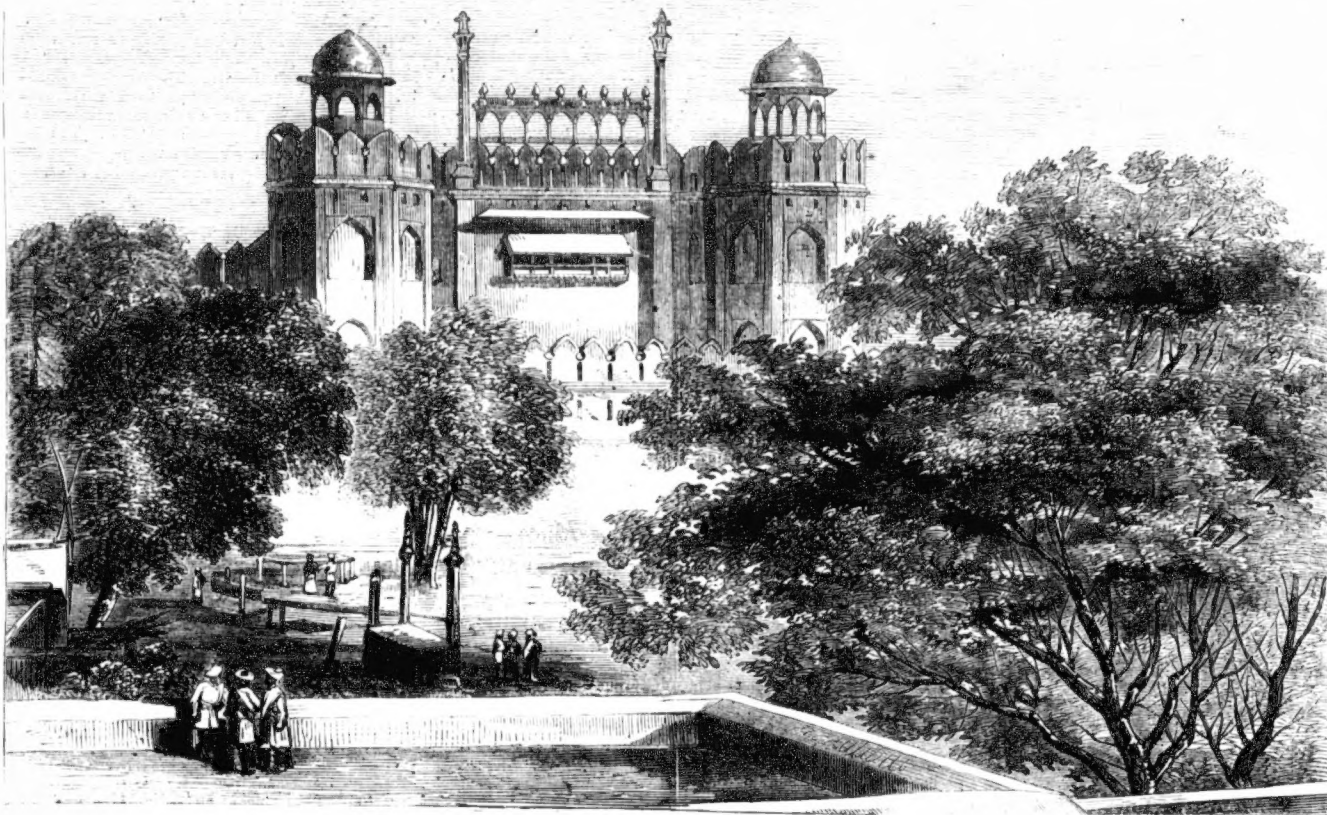
PICTURES FROM DELHI.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY MR. BEESFORD, MANAGER OF THE DELHI BANK.

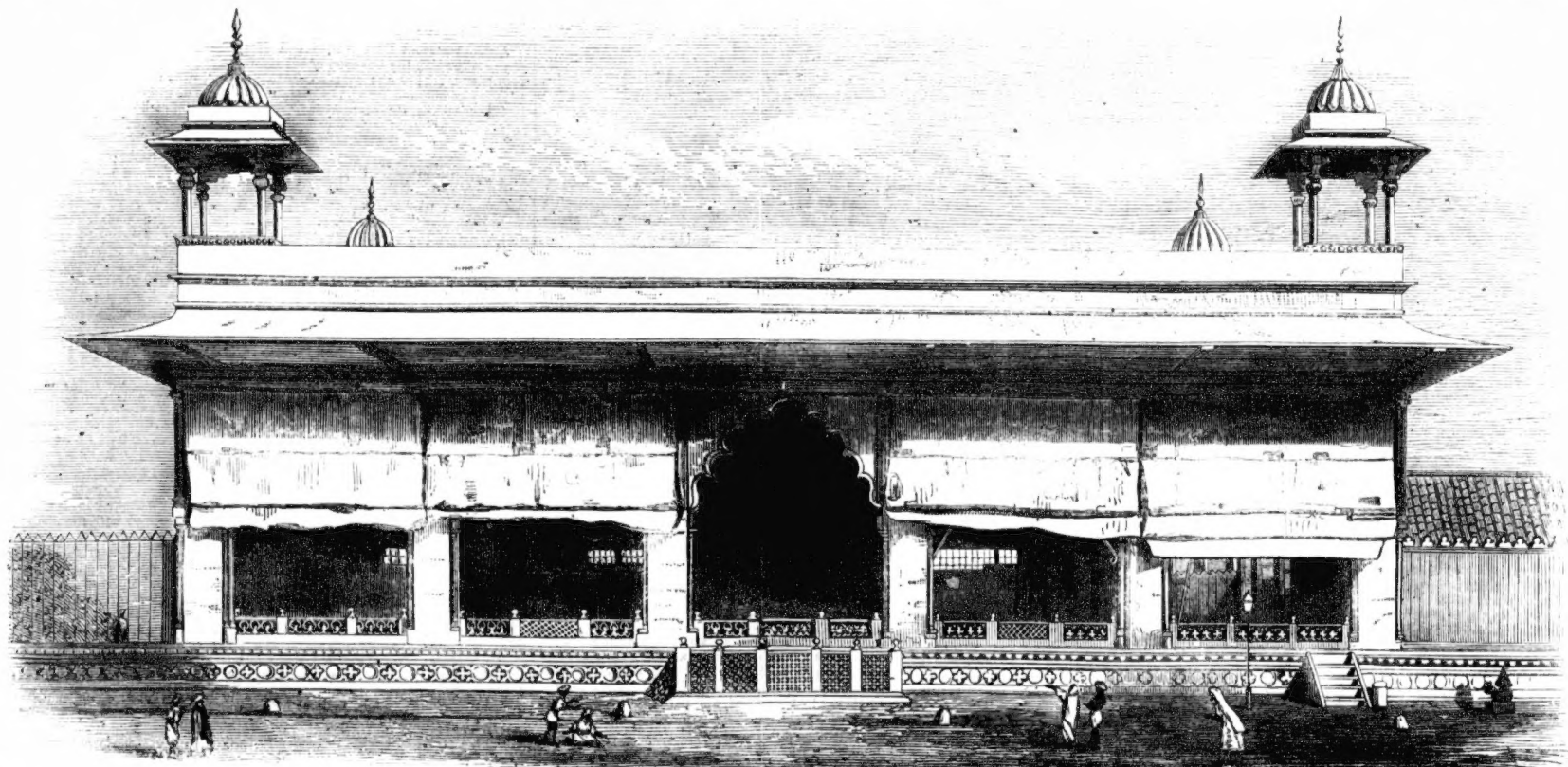
THE extremely interesting series of illustrations (engraved in every instance from views produced by the unerring agency of the sun) which we are this week enabled to present to our readers, will be regarded by them with something of a mournful feeling, for each picture will bring to mind some reminiscence or other of those sad events of which the imperial city of India has recently been the scene, and the intelligence of which came like a thunder-clap to startle and amaze the great mass of the English people.

"In the first week of last May," to use the eloquent language of a writer in the "Daily News," "when we were pleasing our imaginations in picture galleries, and seeing the new Parliament sworn in, and mildly regretting the departure of the last of the children of George III., we little thought what letters were being written at Delhi, under the gloom of the approaching storm. Our young offi-

cers there were opening their minds on paper, to their families at home, about the fearful symptoms which were already manifest. In the cantonments at Delhi, which are the hottest in India, surrounded by hillocks of stone, an unusual proportion of the very few European officers on the spot were then down in fever; some were absent on sick leave; and the few who were kept hard at work all day while nursing their comrades all night, were so deeply impressed by what they saw and heard among their soldiers as to write full accounts of it, in addition to all their other fatigues. They told of a greater stir than for many years; of the disbanding of the 19th Regiment, and of the unremoved persuasion of the Hindoo and Mahometan soldiers that ox fat and hog's lard had been imposed upon them in their cartridges. Nothing in these letters is more indisputable than that the inability of the officers generally to talk Hindostanee may bear the blame of a large proportion of the mischief. Where the officers could and did converse with their men



PRINCIPAL GATE OF THE PALACE AT DELHI.



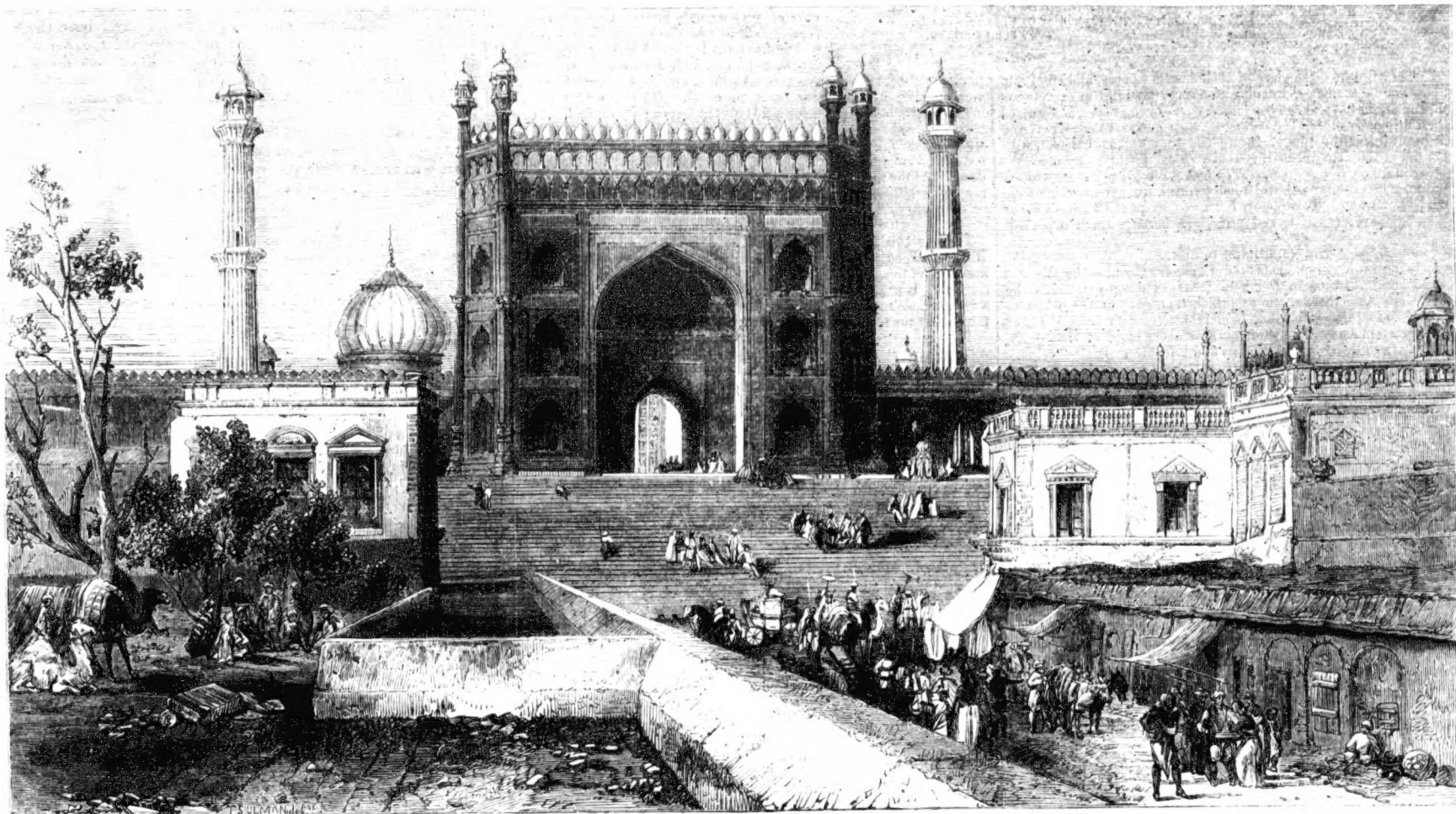
DEWANT KHASS, OR THRONE ROOM IN THE PALACE AT DELHI.

on the subject of the cartridges, and the inviolable liberty of conscience guaranteed to all natives, there was no mutiny; and where the best speakers of native languages had been called away by staff appointments, or for civil service, leaving only dumb novices, or even dumb elders behind them, the rebellion was fiercest. So said these letters, some written only a few hours before the outbreak. They told of the capture of a native who was making the circuit of the regiments to incite them to rise upon their officers, and of the detection of the writer of letters sent over half India for the same purpose. Want of head and of moral union among the disaffected was declared to be the only chance of safety then left; and the utmost uncertainty was expressed that if the rising which must happen should be general, there would be nothing for Europeans to do but to vacate the country. The first resource proposed was to send native regiments, as before, to China, instead of the British force then on the way, and so much

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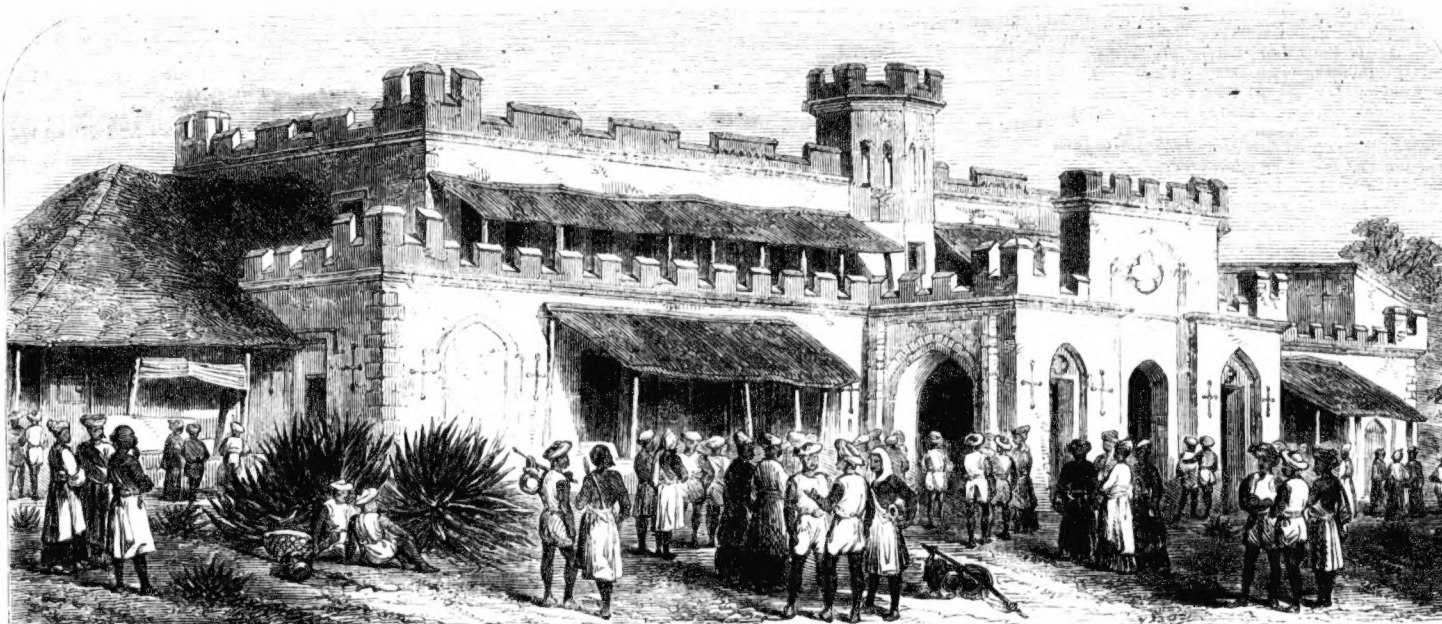
SOUTH GATE OF THE PALACE AT DELHI.



GREAT GATE OF THE JUMNA MUSJID, DELHI.

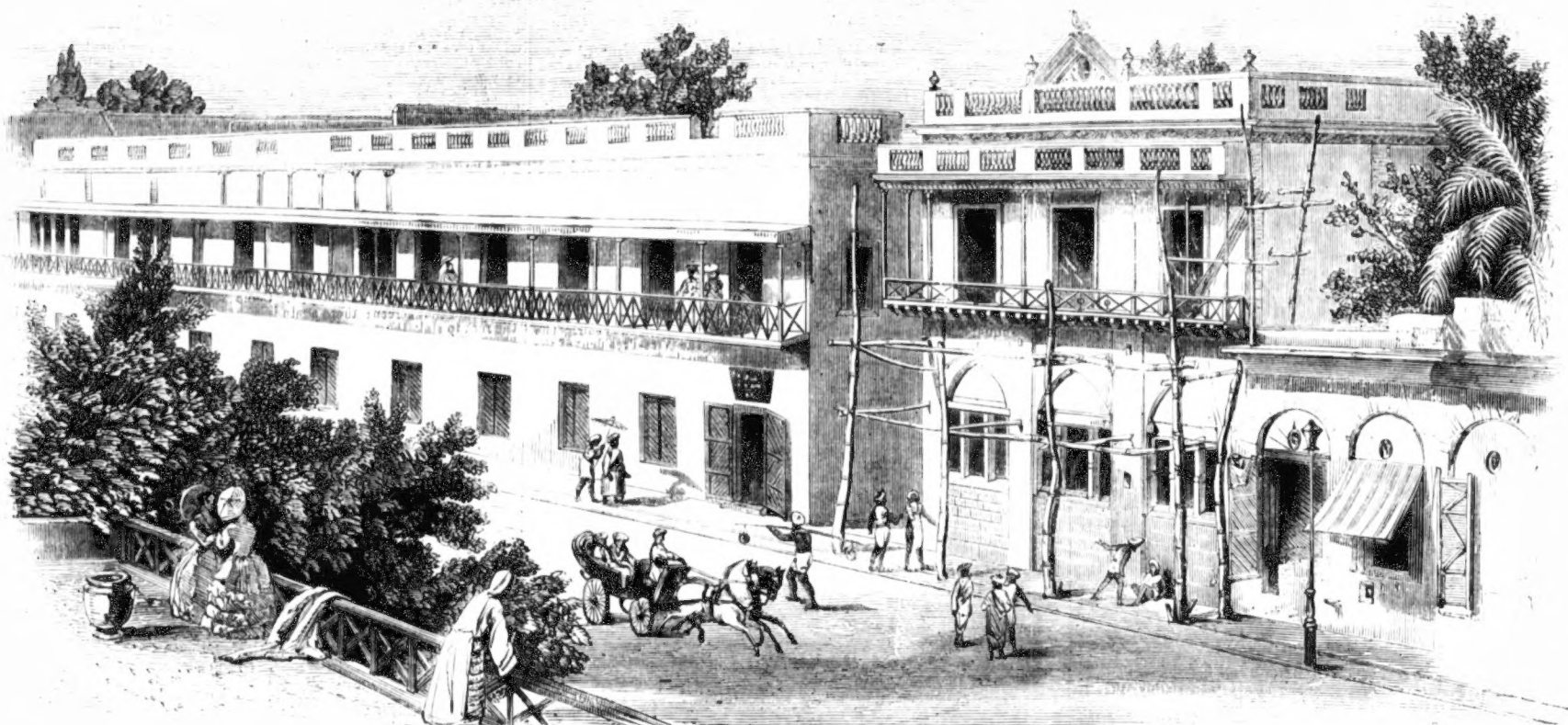
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THE COMMISSIONER'S KUTCHIRRY, OR COURT, DELHI.

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VIEW IN THE CHANDNEE CHO'K OR PIN I'AL STREET OF DELHI.

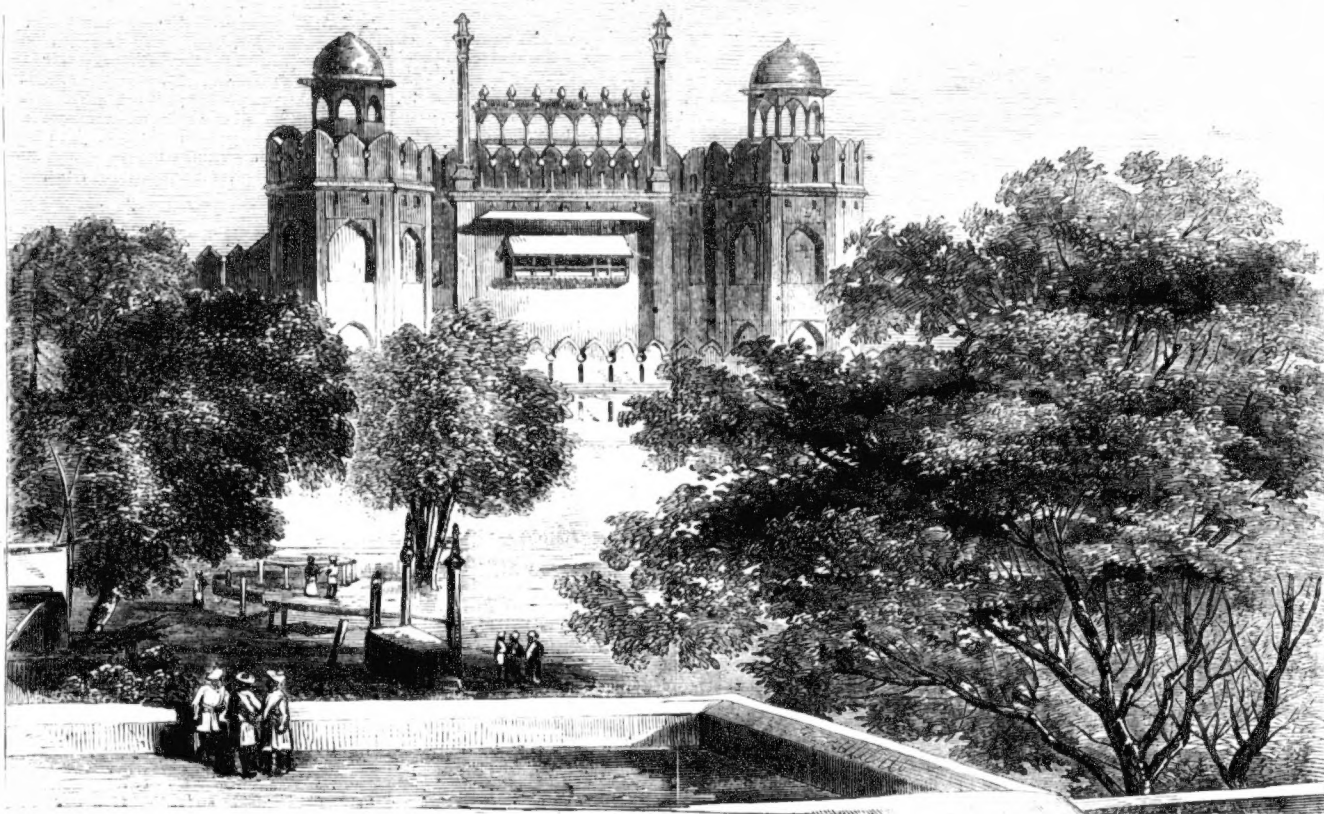
PICTURES FROM DELHI.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY MR. BEESFORD, MANAGER OF THE DELHI BANK.

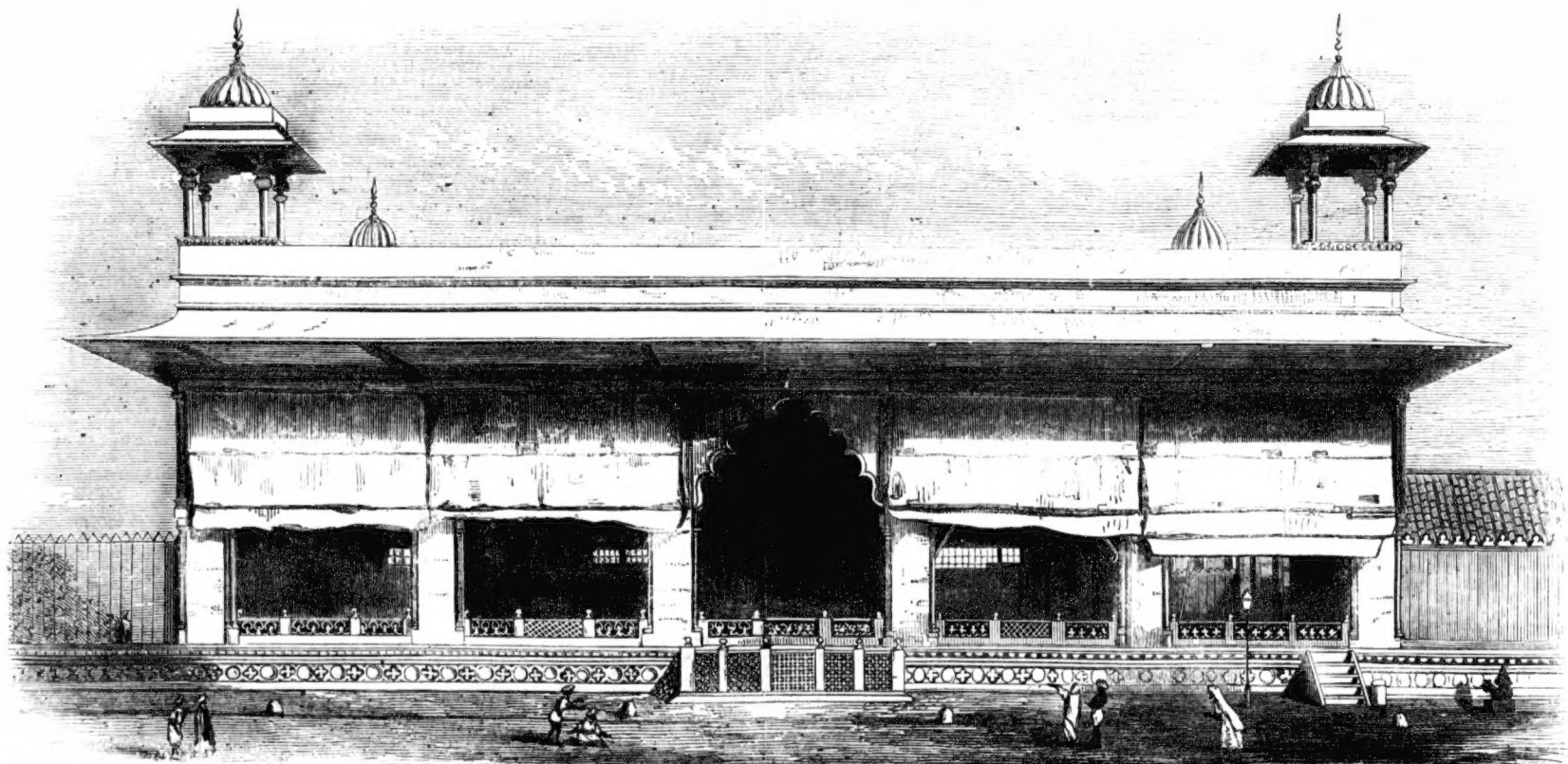
THE extremely interesting series of illustrations (engraved in every instance from views produced by the unerring agency of the sun) which we are this week enabled to present to our readers, will be regarded by them with something of a mournful feeling, for each picture will bring to mind some reminiscence or other of those sad events of which the imperial city of India has recently been the scene, and the intelligence of which came like a thunder-clap to startle and amaze the great mass of the English people.

"In the first week of last May," to use the eloquent language of a writer in the "Daily News," "when we were pleasing our imaginations in picture galleries, and seeing the new Parliament sworn in, and mildly regretting the departure of the last of the children of George III., we little thought what letters were being written at Delhi, under the gloom of the approaching storm. Our young offi-

cers there were opening their minds on paper, to their families at home, about the fearful symptoms which were already manifest. In the cantonments at Delhi, which are the hottest in India, surrounded by hillocks of stone, an unusual proportion of the very few European officers on the spot were then down in fever; some were absent on sick leave; and the few who were kept hard at work all day while nursing their comrades all night, were so deeply impressed by what they saw and heard among their soldiers as to write full accounts of it, in addition to all their other fatigues. They told of a greater stir than for many years; of the disbanding of the 19th Regiment, and of the unremoved persuasion of the Hindoo and Mahometan soldiers that ox fat and hog's lard had been imposed upon them in their cartridges. Nothing in these letters is more indisputable than that the inability of the officers generally to talk Hindostanee may bear the blame of a large proportion of the mischief. Where the officers could and did converse with their men



PRINCIPAL GATE OF THE PALACE AT DELHI.



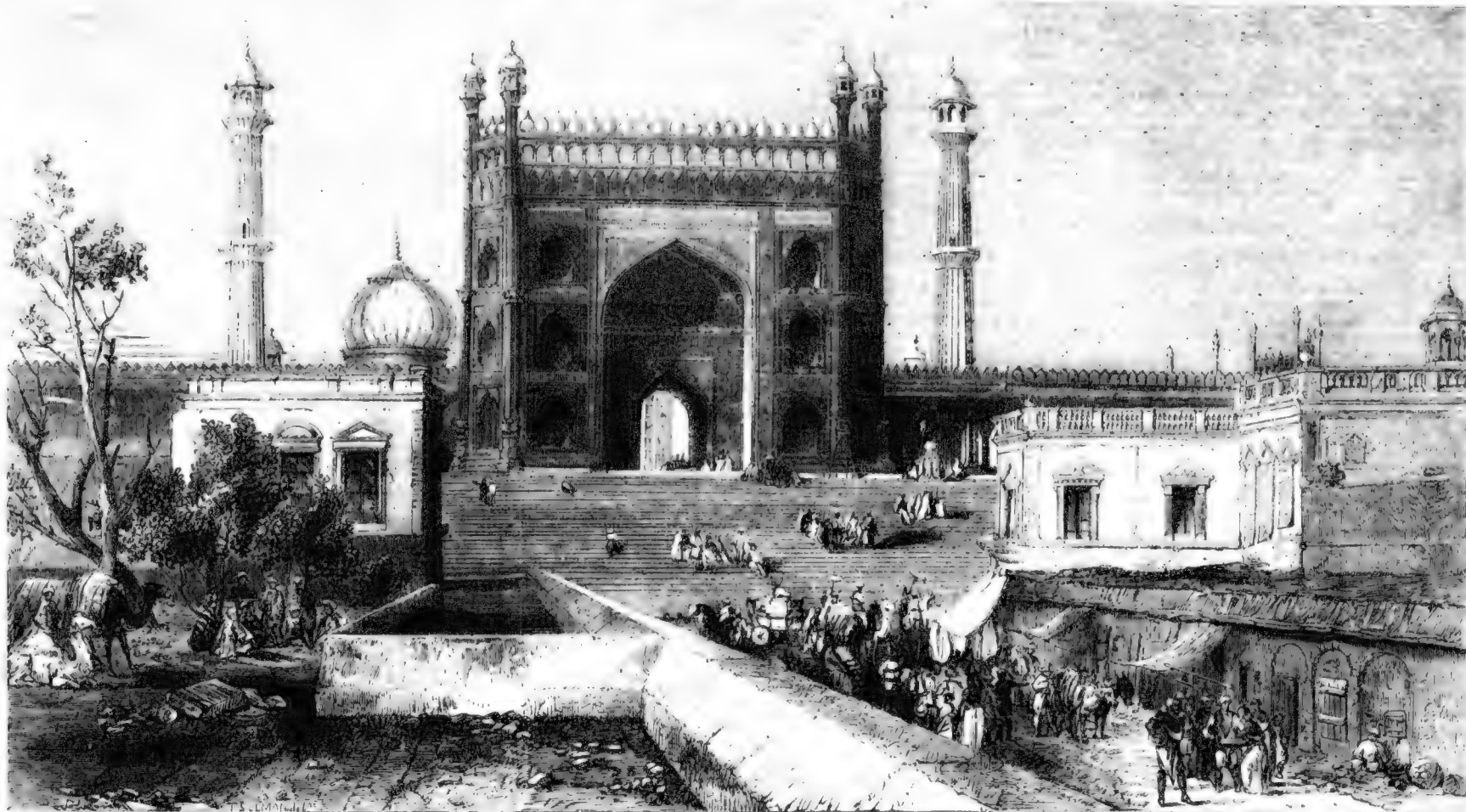
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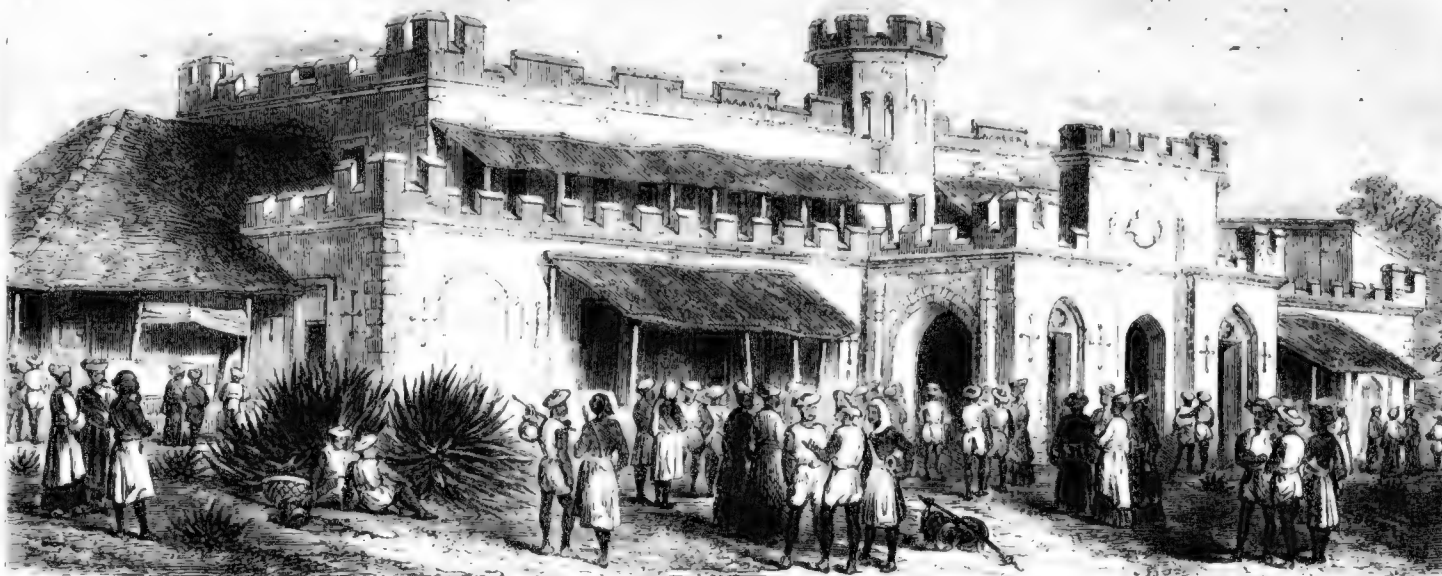
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PLAN OF THE CITY OF DELHI.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Palace or Fort. | F. College. | K. Residency. |
| B. Selimgur Old Fort. | G. Church. | L. Cantonments and N.I. Lines. |
| C. Arsenal and Magazines. | H. Chakraborty Gate and Main | M. Botanical Garden. |
| D. Delhi Bank, formerly Begum's | Guard. | NN. Ridge of Rocky Hills. |
| House. | I. Commissioner's Kitchens and | OO. Chandee Chouk. |
| E. Colonel Skinner's House. | Civil Lines. | P. Juma Masjid. |

troubles. They fled from the glare of their burning house, and crept into the jungle, hiding like hares, listening to every sound in the expectation of death, and afraid to speak. They forded rivers in the night, and walked on in their dripping clothes. The ladies tore their gowns, to get a covering for their heads under the sun of India; and they walked barefoot, with their feet full of thorns. When they could go no further, they crouched all together in a hole of wet grass. They had no food, nor money to get any; and their cruel thirst impelled them to drink from pools which were more mud than water. This plight, the vicarious punishment of other people's sloth, folly, incapacity, and pride, was borne without a peevish word."

THE CHANDNEE CHOUK.

Our first illustration represents the Chandnee Chouk—the Regent Street, as to speak, of modern Delhi—which runs directly through the centre of the city, from the western or principal gateway of the palace to the Lahore Gate. It is a noble thoroughfare, fringed with trees on either side, with a certain amount of picturesque quality about some of the houses, arising chiefly from their wooden galleries and balconies.

Judging from the few figures to be seen in the picture which we have engraved, we may presume the view to have been taken during the heat of the day, when this populous thoroughfare is but little frequented. It is when the afternoon shadows begin to grow long and cool that all the natives of any standing and pretension repair to the Chandnee Chouk. Then, long as it is, it can scarcely contain the gay throngs that parade up and down its whole extent. A traveller, describing it shortly before the recent outbreak, mentions that there were to be seen princes of the Emperor's Court mounted on brilliantly-caparisoned elephants; country chiefs on horseback, with a fierce air and weapons in abundance; Hindoo Baboos, with the symbol of their caste painted on their foreheads; *hack-rees*, drawn by bullocks, and resembling pagodas on wheels, behind whose tassels and dusty red curtains sit the discreet ladies of the land; travelling merchants, slowly pacing along on camels; Sikhs, with forked black beards; long-locked Afghans, with bright, treacherous eyes; and Persians, grave as the maxims of Sadi, besides a vast retinue on foot, exhibiting the most brilliant combinations of colour in their garments. The ordinary dress is pure white, but here you see in addition caps and scarfs of the most vivid shades of crimson, blue, green, yellow, and orange, with a profusion of gold fringes and spangles. The merchants sit cross-legged in their shops, looking out on the array, and chatting cheerfully with passing acquaintances, while from the balconies above, the *Bayaderes*, clad in their most attractive finery, play the part of syrens to the crowd below.

THE EMPEROR'S PALACE.

The author whom we have quoted above thus describes a visit paid by him, a couple of years since, to the Emperor's Palace, portions of which, it will be noticed, form the subject of three of our illustrations:—"Having previously sent a messenger," he says, "to announce the visit, we found two eunuchs (beardless) with silver maces, waiting for us outside of the great gate. We were allowed to drive through, the sentinels presenting arms, into a small court, through a second bastioned gateway, and down a stately, vaulted passage, to a large, open quadrangle, where we dismounted and proceeded on foot. The vaulted gallery must have once been an imposing prelude to the splendours of the palace, but it is now dirty and dilapidated, and the quadrangle into which it ushers the visitor resembles a great barn-yard, filled with tattered grooms, lean horses and many elephants. The buildings surrounding it were heavy masses of brick and sandstone, and were rapidly falling into ruin. But there was another gate before us, and I hastened through it, hoping to find something which would repay the promise of the magnificent exterior. There was, indeed, the Palace of Shah Jehan, but in what condition! Porticoes of marble, spoiled by dust and whitewash, exquisite mosaics with all the precious stones gouged out, gilded domes glittering over courts heaped with filth, and populated with a retinue of beggarly menials. This was all that was left of the Empire of Tamerlane and Akbar—a miserable life-in-death, which was far more melancholy than complete ruin.

"The only parts of the palace I was allowed to see were the *diwan*, the throne-hall and the mosque—all of which bear a general resemblance to the palace of Akbar, at Agra, but are more wantonly despoiled. The *diwan* is an elegant arcade, formed by three rows of arches, with a pavilion of the purest marble in the centre, inlaid with gold and precious stones. Over this pavilion is the inscription in Persian, which Moore has introduced in his 'Light of the Harem,'—'If there be an Elysium on Earth, it is here—it is here.' What an Elysium at present!

"The throne-hall is a square canopy resting on massive square pillars. It is constructed entirely of white marble, very highly polished, the pillars being inlaid with cornelian and bloodstone, and the ceiling richly gilded. In the centre of this once stood the famous peacock throne, which has recently been removed, and we were unable to get a sight of it. By persevering, however, we succeeded in seeing the crystal throne of the Great Mogul, which is four feet in diameter by two in height, and the largest

piece of rock crystal known to exist. The bases of the pillars in this splendid hall were painted with roses and tulips, the colours of which were very well preserved. The mosque—an imitation of that in the palace at Agra—did not appear to have heard a prayer for years.

"We finished our visit by a walk in the gardens. Here the old trees, rankly overrun with parasitic plants, with an undergrowth of wild and unpruned rose-bushes, afforded a pleasant relief to the dross of the imperial halls. But the garden pavilions were tumbling down, the pools and fountain-basins were covered with a thick green scum, and rank weeds grew in all the walks. We lingered for some time under the windows of the *Zenana*, listening to the clatter of female voices, and trying to draw therefrom some inference as to the features of the sultanas. Alas! the tones were all too shrill to have come from beautiful lips."

Our readers will remember that one of the first acts of the Delhi insurgents was to set up the present occupant of the throne of the Mogul Emperors as King of India. This prince, a lineal descendant of the great Tamerlane, was until his recent elevation to so dangerous an eminence, merely a sovereign in name. His dominions were embraced within the walls of the palace at Delhi, and comprised rather less than half a square mile. He was allowed £150,000 annually for the maintenance of himself, his family, and the princes attached to his court—a large and hungry retinue, many of whom dared not venture outside the palace walls through fear of being arrested for debt. From the Emperor down to the lowest menial the entire court was in debt; and the Company's allowance used to be conveyed to the palace under the protection of a strong guard to prevent it from being forcibly carried off by crowds of angry creditors.

THE GREAT GATE OF THE JUMNA MOSJID.

The Jumna Musjid, the largest mosque in India, superior even to the Mote Musjid at Agra, was built in six years by Shah Jehan, at an expense of ten lacs of rupees. It stands on a small rocky eminence, steeped for the purpose, in the centre of the city, at a point where four of the principal streets meet. The ascent to it is by a flight of thirty-five stone steps, through a handsome gateway of red stone, the doors of which are covered with wrought brass. This is the gateway represented in the engraving. The terrace on which it is built is about 1,400 yards square, and surrounded by an arched colonnade with octagon pavilions at convenient distances. In the centre is a large marble reservoir, supplied by machinery from the canal. On the west side is the mosque itself, of an oblong form, 261 feet in length; its whole front coated with large slabs of white marble, and compartments in the cornice inlaid with Arabic inscriptions in black. It is approached by another flight of steps, and entered by three Gothic arches, each surmounted by a marble dome. At the flanks are two minarets, 130 feet high, of black marble and red stone alternately, each having three projecting galleries, and their summits crowned with light pavilions of white marble.

THE DELHI BANK AND COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

For our two remaining illustrations a few words must suffice. The Delhi Bank, an elegant-looking building, of which a view is given on the first page of the present number, was formerly the residence of the Begum Samru. It was sacked at the commencement of the recent outbreak, when a considerable sum of money was carried off by the insurgents, and it is feared that the unfortunate manager fell a victim to their violence.

With reference to our illustration of the Commissioner's Court at Delhi, we can give the reader but little information. We believe that these courts are held for the purpose of assessing taxes, more especially agricultural taxes, such as the land tax, &c., and for settling differences between the Zemindars and the Government. The Commissioner's assistants, both European and Native, are employed in the collection of the taxes.

TITLE-PAGE, PREFACE, AND INDEX TO VOL. IV. of the "Illustrated Times" are now ready, and may be obtained of the agents, price 1d., or Free by Post from the Office for Two Shillings.

Cases for Binding Vol. IV. are also ready, price 2s.

POSTAL DISTRICT MAP OF LONDON,
(Size 2 Feet 3 Inches by 3 Feet.)

The above map will be procured of the Agents for the "Illustrated Times," but it will not be sold separately from No. 101 of the Paper, the price of which, with the Map is 5d.; or the Map and Paper will be sent, Post free, from the Office, on the receipt of Seven Shillings.

NOTICE.—Number 37 (the Ruegle Number of the "Illustrated Times") and Number 91, containing engravings of the wreck of the "Northern Belle," which have been for some time out of print, are again reprinted, and may now be obtained of all the agents. Early application should be made for copies, as no further reprint will be undertaken when the present edition is exhausted.

* * THE HISTORY OF THE RUEGLE POISONINGS, including a long Memoir of Palmer, and a full report of his Trial, Illustrated with Sixty Engravings, is now reprinted, Price 6d., or Free by Post, 8d.

* * "THE BADDINGTON PEERAGE."—Just on the eve of our going to press, we received a note from the author of the "Baddington Peerage," stating that he was too unwell to proceed with the continuation of his tale this week. We trust our readers will excuse this further delay.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BRITAINS.—The "Marseillaise" is the National, and "Partant pour la Syrie," the Imperial anthem.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1857.

THE EASTERN NEWS.

ELSEWHERE we have discussed the Indian mutiny with reference to its treatment in Parliament, and the causes generally assigned to it. Here let us glance at the news of the last despatch.

That news is certainly not of a very re-assuring character, two facts looming conspicuously through it—viz, that the mutiny is spreading, and that Delhi still holds out. These facts point to prolonged war and disturbance, and, what is the worst, they leave it open to us to apprehend a farther extension of disaffection. We mean that the longer the mutiny remains unsuppressed, the more the danger of the whole Empire's catching fire increases. And hence the "uneasiness" about the loyalty of the soldiers at Madras, though neither there nor at Bombay had any "overt acts of insubordination" taken place. It is plain, as affairs ripen, that of the moral state of our native armies great ignorance has hitherto prevailed. Now that

danger has come, officers stare at their troops and wonder. The alarm and anxiety of Europeans in doubtful places must be of the most painful character.

Why Delhi has not been taken it is vain to speculate. We were told when the first news of the revolt came, that it was a matter of course that it would fall early. But by the last accounts, the mutineers were the attacking parties, not the English; and we read of "sorties" again and again repeated, as we used to do in the Sebastopol days. This is a bad sign—not only because it shows that our forces gain slowly, but because it shows that the rebels have spirit and resolution. General Barnard, we are told, was "waiting reinforcements"—a process every hour of which damages our prestige. This is all the more painful, because, as we have said before, had the Meerut mutiny been rightly met, the rebels of that town would never have reached Delhi alive.

The arrest of the ex-King of Orie and his ministers is an important measure. Government has proofs of their complicity, and the fact establishes a connection between the mutiny and our annexation policy. The fact is, that we have managed to give the de-throned princes and the native masses a common bond of interest by alarming the religious feelings of one while destroying the power of the other body. This impolitic procedure is dead against our interest, which property is to divide the interests of these two; and while that course was pursued, annexation might even be a means of making us popular. The confiscation of the ex-King's revenue will help the war—and the war seems likely to require it. But meanwhile we shall be curious to see what effect his imprisonment and confiscation will have on the hitherto loyal Rajahs. As yet we hear of no native leader coming forward, and this is one of the most promising circumstances of this most dangerous movement. Our safety in India has always been in the division of races under us, in the difficulty of forming a combined action against us.

Other particulars of the news are interesting. The law subjecting the "Indian press" to a licensing system applies, we presume, to the native press, some journals of which might not be suppressed in such a crisis with great propriety. The English journals, of course, whatever their aspects to the Company, are identical in interest with it, as against the mutineers.

Meanwhile the tone of Indian society as reflected in monetary operations is somewhat despondent. Trade at Calcutta, when the news left, was stationary; the money market tight; and Government securities declining. At Madras the import trade was brisk; but both at Madras and Bombay monetary affairs looked unpromising.

The Chinese news is more hopeful. We have gained what—we were our enemy a more dignified one—we should call a naval victory. And in our opinion, our operations there may well be confined to naval ones for some time to come; may, we regard the war with no satisfaction, and shall be glad to bear of its being wound up. This last brush by sweeping the waters clear will keep things quiet for a while at all events, and to enable Lord Elgin to detach troops to India.

On the whole, we should like to see a warmer interest taken in the Indian crisis by the general public; and we wish good speed to the forces who are *en route* there—to re-establish our Empire in tranquillity, and prepare the way for a thorough system of reform.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE CONSORT embarked on Monday in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, for Antwerp, in order to be present at the marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Belgium with the Archduke Frederick Maximilian of Austria, which was celebrated at Brussels on Tuesday. His Royal Highness returned to London the same day.

THE BRIGADE OF HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY have field days three times a week. This severe work is beginning to tell upon men and horses; but the Duke of Cambridge is determined every grade of the service shall know their duties, it seems, and will make no distinction between the household cavalry and that of the line.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH has decided that a gallery in the Museum of Versailles shall be devoted to paintings representing battles in the Crimea.

THE COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION held meetings last week in Wigan and Preston, and carried resolutions at both places in favour of developing the resources of India as a cotton-exporting country. The meetings were attended by the leading Lancashire men who have taken the movement in hand, and by Dr. Bunt of Bombay.

THE AUSTRIAN POLICE have now ascertained beyond a doubt, they say, that Mazzini spent some days at Milan not a month ago. He subsequently passed through Como into Switzerland, disguised as a miller, and driving an ass.

THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK," in the autograph of Sir Walter Scott, was sold at auction last week for £50, being £8 more than it produced when Sir Walter's manuscripts were sold in 1831.

THE "GLOBE" says:—"We do not believe that there is any foundation for the statement made by some of the foreign journals, to the effect that her Majesty is about to visit France this autumn."

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL will be succeeded as Inspector-General of Infantry by Major-General Sir Frederick Love, now commanding the troops at Shorncliffe.

THE NATIVES OF INDIA, it is said, cherish a Brahminical prediction that the British rule in India would last just 100 years; perhaps this prophecy has had some effect in the present mutiny, since it is just 100 years since Lord Clive virtually subjected the Empire.

THE BODY OF THE SON OF NAPOLEON I., now lying at Schönbrunn, will, it is again asserted, be shortly brought to Paris and deposited at the Invalides.

DR. CROLY preached an admirable sermon on Sunday last in aid of the funds of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Nose—a very deserving and useful institution.

M. CZERNY, the well-known composer and pianist, has died at Vienna, aged sixty-six. The number of his published pieces is 819, and he leaves a greater number of others behind. Having no family, he has bequeathed his fortune, which is considerable, to the Conservatory of Music of Vienna, and to charitable societies.

THE HARVEST has nearly terminated in the south of France, and the result is said to be magnificent.

MR. CHRISTOPHER ELLIOT, a farmer, was fined £1 10s. at the Wakefield petty sessions last week, for having jumped into one of the Lancashire and Yorkshire trains while in motion.

ALL REGIMENTS now under orders for India, are to take from their depôts every man fit for service.

THREE GUARDSMEN were drowned in Dublin Bay last week, by the upsetting of a sailing-boat; five more soldiers who were in the boat were saved by a steamer.

ASTON HALL AND ITS PARK is if possible to be secured for the permanent use and enjoyment of the people of Birmingham. An Aston Park Company, with limited liability, is proposed.

THE REPORT THAT MADEIRA SMITH has left the country is now contradicted; and so also is the assertion that her father has refused to see her. She is residing with her family in strict seclusion.

THE RUSSIAN SENATE have just issued the ukase ordering a general census of the Russian empire, which will be the tenth since the reign of Peter the Great.

THE "MONITEUR" denies that French troops are about to be sent to China.

THE PORTRAIT OF BERANGER is to be placed in the Museum of Versailles, in the gallery containing portraits of Molière, Corneille, and Lafontaine. The Rue de Vendôme, in which he died, is to be called the Rue de Beranger.

A CONSTANTINOPLE PAPER, the "Press d'Orient" of the 15th, is rather a curious specimen of the results of the censor-ship. The greater part of the paper is blank, and where complete articles have not been suppressed, sentences and even single words have been erased.

THE OIDIUM has attacked all the vineyards of Tuscany, except a very few, where the proprietors have had the wisdom to sulphur the vines repeatedly.

THE SPECIE taken out from England by the last nine India mail packets amounts to the enormous sum of £6,924,000, or upwards of 700 tons of gold and silver.

A YACHT SAILOR, named Jurd (a fine young man), was on board a small yacht called the *Pip*, which was racing at Southampton with the *Don Juan* and *Macappa*. The *Pip* capsized, and her crew were thrown into the water; all except Jurd were picked up, but the latter happening to be in the cabin, went down with her.

BEANSKA CASTLE AND ISLAND, formerly belonging to Colonel Waugh—sold to the Eastern Banking Corporation, was put up for sale at auction last week. The bids were run up to £119,000, when the hammer fell; but the auctioneer announced that the last bidding was not bona fide—the property had been bought in.

THE BAND OF A NOTED BRIGAND OF SALONICA carried off into the mountains Bessim Bey, the Cadi of Baruterie. They demanded for his ransom a sum of 200,000 piastres and the release of 500 of their band, who were in the prison of Salonica.

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON ORMEROD has refused the use of the church at Harleston, Norfolk, for a special Divine service, to be attended by freemasons.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL passed through Malta on the 17th ult., looking very well and hearty. He was not long doing his little shopping, we are told, and went off with his purchases under his arm. Sir Colin has been appointed an extraordinary member of the Council of India.

HARVESTING commenced at her Majesty's farm, near Osborne, last week.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. DENIS is to be restored. The towers are to be finished, the floor of the nave lowered, and the monument to assume above her the aspect it had in the thirteenth century. A special vault will be prepared for the sovereigns of the Napoleonic dynasty.

THE ETON COLLEGE ANNUAL FESTIVAL took place on Saturday last, and was attended by a large assemblage of nobility and gentry from all parts of the Kingdom.

MR. BISSONNET'S American patent for those improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel which attracted so much attention on their announcement a year ago, has been set aside by the United States Patent Office, it having been held as proved that the patentee was anticipated in the invention by Mr. W. Kelly, Kentucky.

THE TELEGRAPHIC TELEGRAPH is to be commenced immediately. A large quantity of telegraph stores has been despatched for Batavia, and Lieutenant Hawes, of the East India Company's service, and some officers of the European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company, will start forthwith for that town to begin the construction of the proposed line.

SLAVANTS should be warned of a new trap reserved to by thieves. Two men call under pretence of being sent from the gas works to examine the pipes. They are admitted. If the servant attends them in their pretended examination, they get rid of her by sending her for some grease to clean a pipe-stem, and while she is absent, they decamp with everything of value that they can lay hands on.

A GREAT MASS OF BRICKWORK, which formed the west arch of Covent Garden Theatre, fell with a tremendous crash last week, burying several workmen, who were all more or less injured. One of them was not expected to recover.

THE SERPENTINE is reported to be in a very unwholesome state. It is proposed to empty it, to remove the black and putrid mud that has so long been collecting, and then after making the bed of the river shallower, to cover the bottom with concrete.

SOME FIFTY OR SIXTY FRENCHMEN, who, after the peace, were encouraged to go from Kamiesch to Sebastopol, to set up shops there, have now, it appears, been summarily expelled.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS

In my last week's *feuilleton* I took occasion to animadvert upon the questionable taste displayed by the conductors of the "Morning Chronicle," in announcing utterly unfounded rumours as to the state of Indian affairs. On the morning of Wednesday in this week, the "Morning News," which is a penny reprint of the "Chronicle," appeared with every column surrounded by a deep black mourning border, the words, "Disastrous News from India" in the largest type, in the most conspicuous portion of the paper, and the telegraphic despatch which appeared in the two leading journals wilfully and disgracefully perverted. I have no doubt, Sir, that the sale of this broadside was doubled or trebled on Wednesday, for all those having relatives or friends in India (unless acquainted with the *arcana* of the press) who saw this sad display would doubtless purchase a copy, imagining that it possessed more detailed intelligence than the other papers.

Mr. Lewis's occupation is surely gone! By Parliamentary decree we must have educated army officers, men who are actually to spell, cipher, and know their duty! We shall miss many agreeable details of steeple-chases, duels, rows with towns-people, and flirtations with pretty girls; but the service will be improved, and with this prosaic compensation we must be content.

The "Athenæum" often deals in sledge-hammer abuse of minor minstrels. Will any of your readers oblige me by perusing a set of verses, bearing the signature of "Alfred Watts," which appeared in last week's "Athenæum," and say whether they ever read such unrhymed nonsense?

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE QUARTERLIES.

THE "Edinburgh" opens with an article upon the recent Roman Catholic miracle of La Salette, which did not require this heavy Protestant artillery to blow its pretensions to the winds. From the superstition of the second half of the nineteenth century we pass to the advancement made in the wide field of electric science by Messrs. De la Rive, Scoresby, and Faraday. Article 3 is devoted to Marshal Marmont's Memoirs—a strange compound of vanity and spite, the latter especially directed against the First Napoleon. The attempt on the part of the Marshal to show that Bonaparte allowed Fulton's great invention of the steamboat to pass unnoticed, is sufficiently disproved by an existing despatch to the Minister of the Interior at the time. The neglect does not rest at the door of the Great General. The fourth paper concerns the "Social progress of Ireland," in which the tone is very hopeful. The beneficial operation of the "Encumbered Estates Act," is sketched in rather more glowing colours than in the "Quarterly," which has an article on the same subject; but on the whole the two Reviews agree. Number 5 is the article of most interest: "The License of Modern Novelists." It treats of Mrs. Gaskell's and Charles Reade's latest productions in no very laudatory tone; but its primary object is an elaborate defence of the "Circumlocution Office," and an attack upon Mr. Charles Dickens's "Little Dorrit," and political principles. Mr. Charles Dickens's political principles, right or wrong, are the result of his sincere convictions; and as to "Little Dorrit," with all its faults, no other living author of fiction could have written it. If Mr. Dickens is in error at all, it is that he wishes to attempt the hopeless, Quixotic task of improving Government administration, instead of following in the steps of Bentham, and lopping off every possible branch. The Reviewer, in triumphant exultation, points to the organisation for collecting the revenue. If the task were contracted for by a commercial firm, I will undertake to say that it would be performed equally well at two-thirds of the cost, because there would be a strong individual interest at stake, and bankruptcy as the penalty of failure. The allusion to the errors of railway administration is unhappy, as all large joint-stock companies partake of the nature and the defects of Government. The direct, simple, individual interest is wanting. By all means let us get as much work done by contract as we possibly can. Article 6 treats of "Mervale's Romans under the Empire." All historians assign luxury as the cause of the decline of the Roman Empire. The true causes seem to me to be perpetual wars, extension of area without capital, and the neglect of industrial enterprise. Number 7 is an eloquent and feeling article upon Goethe, in which his defective moral character receives a well-merited rebuke, while his poor deserted first love, the amiable and estimable Frederica, shines forth far above the fame of the selfish, cold-hearted, little great man. Article 8, on "Schrecher's Life of Handel," is written with honesty, knowledge, and love of subject, and gives a vivid picture of that huge, sensual man, and wondrous genius, who ate a dinner prepared for three persons, and composed the "Hallelujah Chorus." The Review winds up with a paper upon "Representative Reform," in which, with all its traditions of Liberalism tick upon it, it is found pulling at the tails of the leader of the Conservative party, for fear he should go too far.

The "Quarterly" opens with a paper upon the "French Constitutionals," in which it speaks up manfully in defence of freedom (manfully for the "Quarterly"), and falls into the common error of political propagandism—forgetting the constitutional principle, that what the French

people chose as a Government, they should be permitted unmolested to enjoy. Article 2, on "Electioneering," is an excellent paper, written with industry and originality. The material is very well put together, and we have one or two hints of personal experiences, which infuse vitality into the production. The third article, upon the subject of "Ireland," is simply "ditto" to the "Edinburgh," with the exception before mentioned. Article 4, "The Internal Decoration of Churches," is written in a somewhat narrow spirit; with little love of art, and a feeling that the best and most Protestant temple of worship, is a building bearing the aspect of a dismantled gas works. Number 5 deals with "Fortune and Luck," and their travels in China. It is *apropos* at the present time; and winds up, apart from political and party reasons, in a true and liberal spirit. In our quarrels with the Chinese we are always in the wrong, and we cannot wonder at their jealousy of our gaining a footing in the interior, when they have before them the experience of our conduct in the neighbouring country of India. The "Manchester Exhibition" is ably and fully discussed in article 6, though I cannot but think that too much importance is placed upon the probable and permanent effect which such an itinerant squatting of the Fine Arts will have upon the tastes of the "people." An Exhibition which would take an art-student twenty years to go over, cannot refine a Lancashire boor in six months. Number 7 is an apotheosis of Homer. He is placed above all poets. It is easy to speak of Shakspeare's Greek plays as weak; the characters are not Grecian, hard mythological outlines, but English flesh and blood to the backbone. I can imagine Racine's attempt at Homeric rendering. I could not read it. We conclude with an article upon the "Davone Hall," in which it is not necessary for me to say that any tampering with the existing relations of marriage meets with the eloquent denunciation of the reviewer.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER

THE OPERA—MR. WIGAN'S FAREWELL—WEEK-DAY PREACHERS—MRS. SEACOLE'S BENEFIT—MR. HENRY MAYHEW'S ENTERTAINMENT—GOSPEL. "LA CENERENTOLA" was produced on Friday last at her Majesty's Theatre, necessarily with great success, for Alboni performed the principal character. The opening role was rendered with all the rich mellow tones of that unequalled contralto voice, more admirable in memories of this kind than in pieces of brilliant vocalisation like the "Non più mesta" which closes the opera. Her reception was enthusiastic. The character suits what a contemporary calls "her simple and unobtrusive style of acting;" that is to say, all she had to do was to walk about and sing to perfection, a task well adapted for a very stout and clever cantatrice in tropical weather. Signor Rossi was unctuously laudatory in Don Magnifico, without offending by those obtrusive buffoneries which Ronconi for some reason has made popular on the operatic stage. There is many a poor "comic vocalist" at a low "music hall" far more amusing, as far as grimace and gesture go, than the great Italian buffo singer. The opera being written by Rossini, cannot, of course, be dull; but it is the more shadow of the immortal *barbieri*, which preceded it by a year. The prices have produced a marvellous effect upon the aspect of the house, no longer recognizable as the haunt of beauty and fashion. Fat cook-like women spread their red arms over the iron of the boxes, while the box next to mine was filled, and entirely filled, by two stout agriculturists in complete suits of gray tweed. Shades of the denizens of Fops' Alley, what can ye think of this profanation?

Mr. Alfred Wigan's farewell speech, on Friday, feelingly written and delivered with much suppressed emotion, will long be remembered by all who heard it. By his retirement the stage has lost the best representative of the modern gentleman, an admirable artist, and a man of education and honour.

Under the title of "Week-day Teachers," Mr. Thackeray delivered his lecture upon "Humour and Charity" at St. Martin's Hall for the benefit of the Jerrold Fund. The lecture, the only additions to which were allusions to the deceased author and to some of his more immediate *confidants*, was listened to with the greatest delight by a peculiarly intelligent and appreciative audience, among whom were Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. Charles Knight, and many well-known literary men.

I have intruded so much upon your space that I must reserve my account of the Jerrold performances at the Adelphi until next week. I hear that Mr. T. P. Cooke is about to play a short engagement at the Haymarket. Mr. Webster, Madame Celeste, and Messrs. Wright and Bedford, have returned to the Adelphi. Mr. Charles Mathews is about to pay a professional visit to the United States, and previous to his departure he will play a round of characters at the Haymarket. His engagement commences on the 10th of August.

A series of four concerts have been given at the Surrey Gardens this week for the benefit of Mrs. Seacole, whose name is as intimately associated with the Crimean War as the names of other less useful personages. The "festival," as it was called, was highly patronized and well attended. Eleven military bands assisted Mr. Julien's orchestra to delight the ear, and gave to the concert the proper countenance of the military. Mr. Sims Reeves, M. and Madame Gassier, Madame Rudersdorf, and other singers, volunteered their services. Mrs. Seacole was present in one of the galleries on Monday, supported by Lord Rokely and Lord George Paget. She was loudly cheered.

Mr. Mayhew opened a novel series of entertainments at St. Martin's Hall, on Monday evening. He personated a variety of those odd characters with which his researches into the lower depths of London society first made us acquainted, and described a number of odd features of social life, observed in the course of his metropolitan peregrinations. Mr. Mayhew assumed successively the manner and garb of a Costermonger, a Jew Old Clothesman, a Street Patterer, a Professional Beggar, a Watercress Vender, and a Punch and Judy Performer. The whole affair greatly amused the audience.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

WHEN a theatre lowers its prices, we generally expect a similar depreciation in the value of the performances. At her Majesty's Theatre, however, the contrary has been the case, and you can now enter the pit with a five-shilling ticket and a frock coat, and hear more good music and see more good dancing than at the beginning of the season, when the charges for admission were nearly fifty per cent. higher. Two operas have been produced—or rather one of them has been produced while the other is in active rehearsal—which to many persons are almost novelties. "La Cenerentola" had not been played since the beginning of last season, and the "Nozze di Figaro" not once since the re-opening of the theatre. The last scenes of "I Martiri" and "Il Pirata," have also special points of attraction, and the final act of "La Favorita," which has been given more than once during the "extra performances," is remarkable, having afforded Giuglini the opportunity for his great triumph on the evening of his *début* at the very commencement of the present season. The duet from "I Martiri," although the music is certainly not worthy of the situation (that of the conversion in Corneille's "Polyeucte"), is always rapturously received. Mademoiselle Piccolomini's portion, in particular, is as noisily applauded as it is executed.

Among the personal attractions of the additional season we must mention Marie Taglioni, who danced for the first time this season about a fortnight since (on the occasion of the second performance of the "Elisir d'Amore"), and who now appears every evening. It was known soon after the commencement of the season that Mademoiselle Taglioni was engaged, but she was unexpectedly detained at Berlin, and thus it is only at the end of the season that Mr. Lunley is able to profit by her admirable talent.

Among the vocalists who may, to a certain extent, be considered new, Madame Alboni and Signor Rossi hold the first place. Madame Alboni appeared but seldom during the regular season, owing, we suppose, to the continued attractions of the operas in which Giuglini and Piccolomini performed. In such operas, however, as the "Cenerentola" and the "Barbiere," the only works of Rossini which have been given this season, she is naturally the principal figure; and in the former Rossi, whose appearance in the "Elisir" we recently noticed, has also an opportunity of distinguishing himself as Don Magnifico.

The part of Cenerentola suits Alboni as well as any she has assumed,

though the opera is not one of the prettiest, and can never be one of the most popular of its composer's productions. The *libretto* shows how easily an excellent story may be spoiled. The music, by suggesting, at one time, the "Barber of Seville," at another the "Gazza Ladra," reminds us that the "Cenerentola" is inferior to both. Undoubtedly Rossini has written the most charming music of the century, but that is no reason why we are to accept everything he has produced as unexceptionable, or to decry everything composed by subsequent masters as infamous. Alboni has perhaps the richest, softest, and most sympathetic voice possessed by any living singer, and uses it with the greatest possible skill. She sings the music of the "Cenerentola" triumphantly, whereas few vocalists of the present day could sing it at all. Nevertheless, those who go to hear Alboni in this opera must be prepared to hear a great deal of singing for the sake of singing, which is no more the object of the vocal art than rhyme is the object of poetry. It was the excess of floridity that ruined the Rossinian school, for it cannot be familiarly with his music—at least, not in England—that makes people so anxious to form the acquaintance of younger and (as we are perpetually assured) vastly inferior composers. For such a phenomenon as the desertion of Rossini by all Europe, some more rational explanation must be found than that of want of sense on the part of the public—an explanation which, in our opinion, implies that very defect on the part of the critic who puts it forth. Rossini, before he arrived at William Tell, wrote an infinity of operas, in many of which music is sacrificed to singing, just as it is sacrificed to pianoforte playing in those terrible nuisances called *airs coriés*, and thus, if we also consider the length of the recitatives, the unskilful division of the *libretto* into acts, and frequently the undramatic nature of the *libretto* as a whole, will sufficiently account for the little interest taken in some of his very best compositions by the audiences of the present day.

However this may be, it is quite certain that no part displays Alboni's natural gifts—and almost super-natural acquirements, to more advantage than that of the Cenerentola. In the first scene she sings the beautiful "Una volta," &c., with delightful simplicity. Of the more brilliant *morceaux*, the most successful of all was of course the "Non più mesta," which finishes the last act—the air, in fact, to which the opera chiefly owes its popularity in England. In singing the air for the first time, Madame Alboni executed a most beautiful melody with the most admirable expression; in repeating it, with the variations, she gave one of the most wonderful displays of the vocal art which was ever listened to.

Rossi, as Don Magnifico, made a great success. He is one of the best comic vocalists on the Italian stage, and worthy of being ranked with Ronconi and the late Lablache—we mean the Lablache of former years.

Beletti, as Dandini, sang and acted in his usual artistic manner. The tenor, B-lart, who will never be very great or very good, was nevertheless very painstaking.

At the Lyceum, the operas, combined with the dramatic performances of Ristori, have been drawing immense houses. On Monday, when "Lucrezia Borgia" was played, Mario, whose illness is Neri Baraldi's opportunity, offered that rising tenor another of those very frequent opportunities which have lately been given him. Accordingly, Neri Baraldi appeared for the first time, and did so with very great success. He has now played the Duke, in "Rigoletto," Edgardo, and Gennaro, and all meritously. Probably Mario will be ill some night when the "Trovatore" is given, and we shall then see Neri Baraldi as Manrico. One thing is very certain, that he will play that or any other part in a very artistic manner.

Most journals have announced, and some have gone so far as to complain, that Signor Verdi is to receive a large sum of money for the opera which he is composing for the Opera di St. Petersburg. This is carrying critical objections rather too far. Let writers protest as much as they like against the success of a composer, but they should really leave his pockets alone. While on the subject of new music, we may mention that at the recent *matinée musicale* given by Madame Rudersdorf and Signor Alberto Randegger, a large portion of the concert consisted of Signor Randegger's compositions. The operas from which selections were performed were "Bianca Capello" and "Gianni." The music was received with much favour, and one trio was encored.

The Crystal Palace Concerts, which are now drawing to a close, are as fully attended as in the height of the season—now somewhat on the decline. One noticeable point in these concerts is the fact, that they have afforded opportunities to singers who, though belonging to the company of the Royal Italian Opera, have scarcely had a chance of appearing at the Lyceum. With two such popular sopranos as Bosio and Grisi, a third has some difficulty in getting a hearing, and accordingly Mademoiselle Parepa, who arrived here with a great continental reputation, has only sung once at the Lyceum during the entire season. This accomplished vocalist, after making her *début*, with great success, in the "Puritani," has had no other opportunity of appearing before the public on the operatic stage, and now that the season is nearly finished, it is probable we shall not hear her in any fresh part before next year. Notwithstanding so evident a disadvantage, Mademoiselle Parepa has become an established favourite, simply from her admirable singing at the Crystal Palace concerts; and in the ensuing season we have no doubt she will be enabled to display her beautiful voice and admirable method, if not on the stage of Covent Garden,—which can scarcely be completed within the time predicted—at all events at the Lyceum or some other place, where her histrionic, as well as her vocal, talents will be called into play.

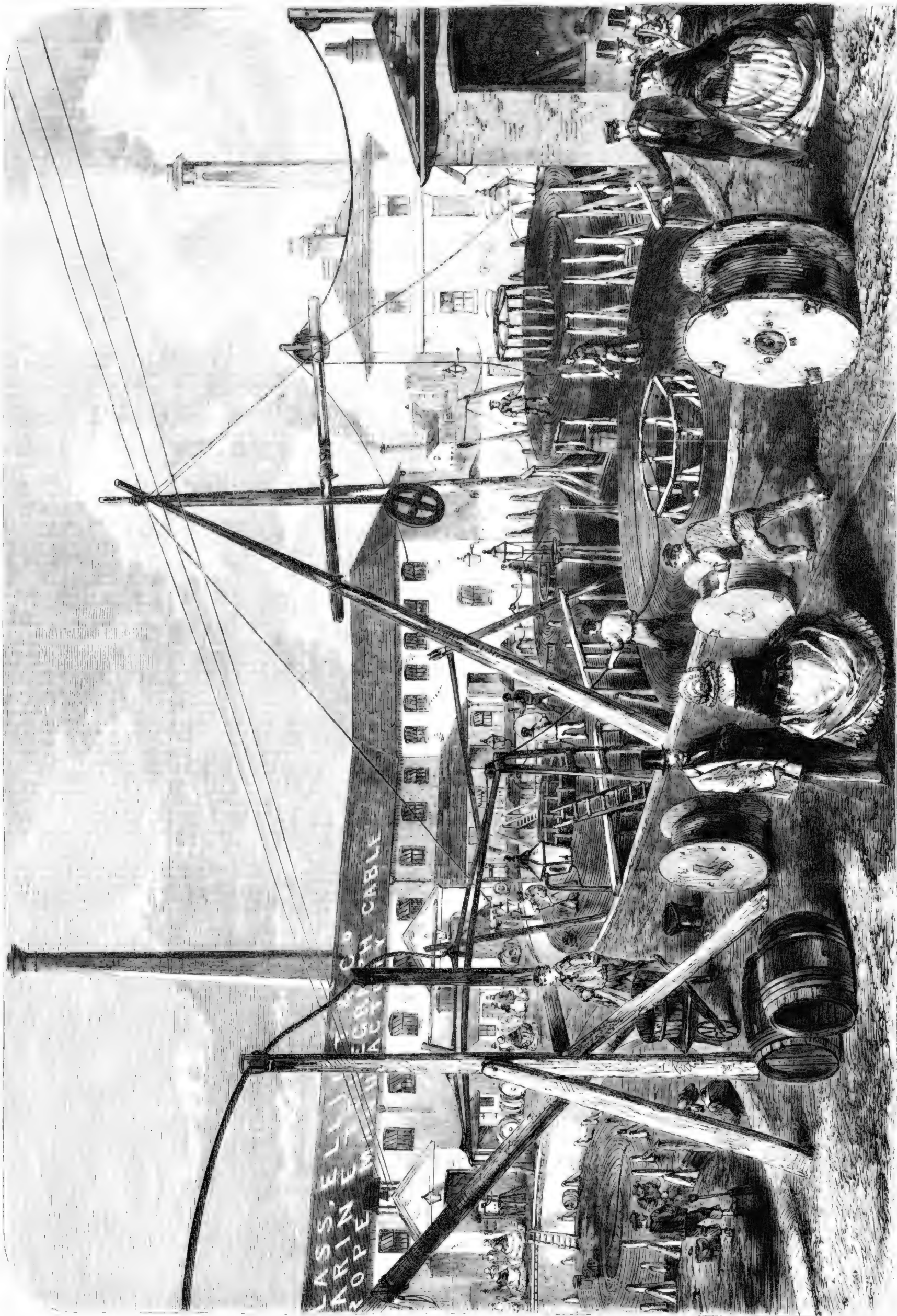
CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—The citizens of London having assembled in the Guildhall, on Tuesday, to elect a member to fill the seat vacant by the resignation of Baron Rothschild, that gentleman's return was again proposed by Mr. M. T. Smith, M.P., and seconded by Mr. Alderman Wire. No other candidate having been proposed, Baron Rothschild was announced to be duly elected. The Baron then thanked the electors in a short speech, in which he said he trusted every encouragement would be given to Lord John Russell to pass his Oaths Bill; but should the bill be rejected, the Noble Lord had pledged himself to adopt every constitutional means to accomplish his object; and as long as the citizens of London had confidence in him, he pledged himself to do anything they wished in order to obtain success.

HAMSTEAD HEATH.—Sir Thomas Wilson has been taking measures to get the clause of the Act which was passed last session, to prevent him building on that portion of the land bordering on the heath, repealed, and the general opinion seems to be that he will succeed. Sir Thomas offers to pledge himself that he will not build on the heath itself, but only on a portion of land some distance removed from the site in question; and he affirms that he never desired to build on the heath proper. Parties who intend to oppose the bill have offered to withdraw their opposition if the Hon. Baronet will give a guarantee to that effect. But this he declines to do, on the ground that it would be valueless, as he cannot bind the next heir; and even if the next in succession were to join in the guarantee, it would not materially improve its value, as it is impossible to bind the second heir, yet unborn.

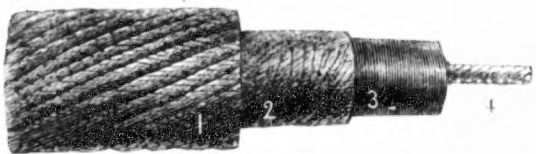
SLANDER IN HIGH PLACES.—The Countess of Harrington has been adjudged to pay £750 damages, for slandering the Rev. F. N. Highmore, vicar of Elvaston. The Countess, it appears, had accused him of keeping a disorderly house, of being drunken, of rendering no account of moneys received at the sacrament, and for the repair of the church, &c. She said he was so bad a man that she could not take the sacrament from him.

HOW RAILWAY ACCIDENTS OCCUR.—Sidney French, a switchman, whose negligence in not turning the points caused the collision of two trains on the Great Western Railway, at Cheltenham recently, was charged before a magistrate with neglect of duty. In evidence, it transpired that the prisoner had to attend to nine pairs of switches in the course of the day, and to ring a bell at the further end of the station at two intervals, shortly before the departure of each train. He had delegated the duty of attending to the switches on the day of the accident to another man, who neglected them. The magistrate sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment.

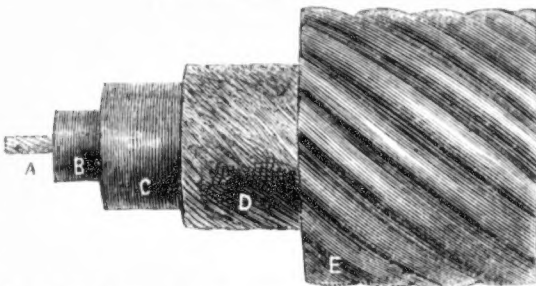
SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE AGAMEMNON.—The Agamemnon, having got half the telegraph-cable on board, was ordered to proceed to Sheerness with the spring-tide of Saturday. Accordingly, about two o'clock, preparations were made for leaving, and three steam tug-vessels got steam up for the voyage. The order was given for heaving anchor, and the crew of the Agamemnon were busy in working at the capstan for that purpose. The anchor had a firm hold of the bottom, and whilst the men were turning the large iron bars affixed to the capstan, and before the anchor was clear of its hold, the tug-vessels moved forward, and the Agamemnon, of course, pulled against her own cable and anchor. The result was that the capstan was instantly reversed, and the capstan bars whirling round, the men employed in heaving were thrown about the deck in all directions. Fifteen men sustained severe injuries, of whom five had broken limbs. The Agamemnon proceeded to Sheerness immediately after the accident, concerning which an official inquiry is to be instituted.



FARR, GLASS AND ELLIOT'S ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE WORKS AT EAST GREENWICH



1. Wire, eighteen strands of seven wires each. 2. Six Strands of Yarn.
3. Gutta Percha, three coats. 4. Telegraph Wires, seven in number.
SMALL CABLE, 11-16THS OF AN INCH IN DIAMETER, SHOWING THE VARIOUS COVERINGS.

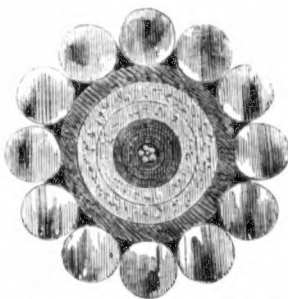


A. Telegraph Wires. B. Gutta Percha, three coats. C. Gutta Percha and Sawdust, two coats. D. Spun Yarn. E. Twelve Solid Wires.
LARGE CABLE, 1 1/2 INCH IN DIAMETER.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A FINE time for Blackwall and Greenwich watermen is at an end. The noble ship which, lying off the factory of Messrs. Glass and Elliott, at East Greenwich, was but recently the principal object in that part of the river, left her moorings a week ago yesterday, and was tugged to Gravesend. Thence the *Agamemnon* went forward to Sheerness, where they adjusted compasses, and proceeded without loss of time to the grand rendezvous of the entire squadron in Queenstown Harbour.

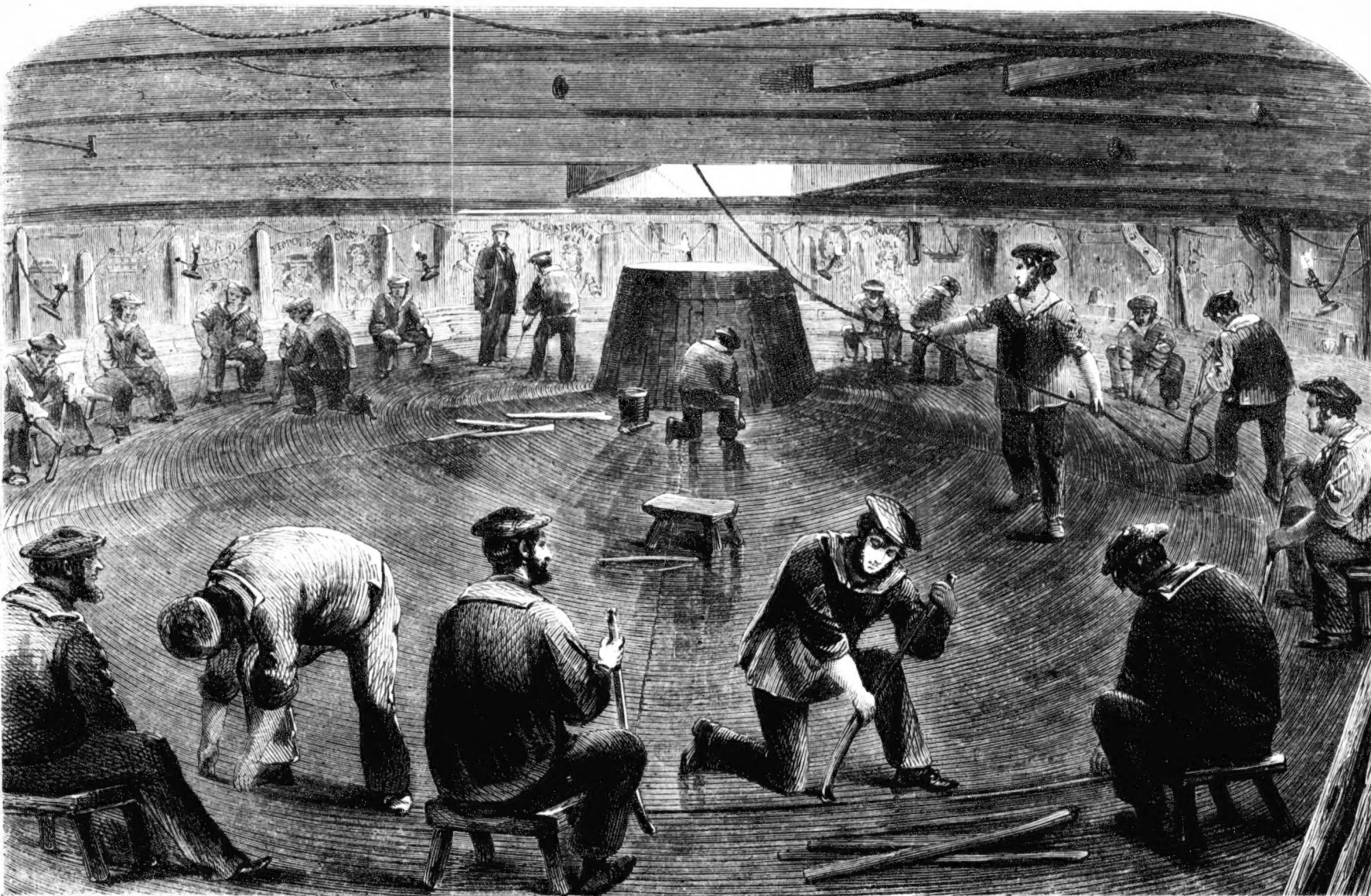
Some weeks since our readers were presented with a picture of the *Agamemnon*, as she appeared while shipping the telegraphic cable; and this representation was accompanied with a written account of the plans and operations, and of the progress which up to that time had been made. Our illustrations this week will recall some parts of the descrip-



SECTION OF LARGE CABLE.



IGNITION OF A CHARGE OF GUNPOWDER BY MEANS OF THE ELECTRIC CURRENT THROUGH THE CABLE.



PAYING THE CABLE INTO THE HOLD OF THE AGAMEMNON.



PAYING THE CABLE INTO THE HOLD OF THE AGAMEMNON—(SHOWING THE APPEARANCE PRESENTED BY THE MEN WHEN THEY ARRIVE AT THE CENTRE OF THE COIL.)

tion then given. We have already seen how the cable was spun, so to speak, from the vast cocoons on shore; but our glance at the process was hasty and general; and we may now appropriately enter upon particulars.

On arriving at the factory of Messrs. Glass and Elliott, at East Greenwich, on that errand of inspection of which our readers are about to have the benefit, we were instantly sensible of the proximity of tar. Tar above, around, beneath—adhering to the soles of your boots, touching up the prominent angles of your figure, dripping upon your shoulders, and destructive to your hat. On being first conducted to a room in which the wires, encased in gutta-percha, are seen just as received from the works of the Gutta-Percha Company in the City Road, this abundance of tar is accounted for: we find that tar is a principal material in the outer-coatings, which are here being put on. Tarred yarn is twisted on the cable, which had hitherto been formed of the seven wires in their three-fold hide of gutta-percha. It is then rolled on a large drum, from which it is conveyed by the action of machinery to a number of horizontal bobbins—eighteen we counted—and is again drawn upwards by a rotatory machine till it receives a final covering of iron wire, 126 miles of which are employed in the forma-

tion of each mile of cable. The wire thus woven round the strand by means of the closing machines, which are five in number, and were all constantly in work, is the armour which we may hope will prove an impregnable defence against all submarine attacks upon the delicate formation within. Certainly, no one who has seen this fine species of mail-armour can have failed to admire its closeness and seeming strength. More tar is then in requisition; the cable, finished as it is, wants a preservative against the saline qualities of the ocean, and is to that end passed through a tank containing tar kept at a certain temperature. Afterwards, the cable is cleaned with a brush, and is—our description will be understood in the past tense—formed into five huge coils in the yard of the factory. These coils were laid with wonderful precision, each surface being perfectly level.

Throughout all the operations we have described, it was impossible to keep our attention from being distracted by the conduct of certain amateurs, who would have sought admission to no place of business except on pleasure. These were the ladies, especially, who kept us in a continual state of alarm for their skirts, if not for themselves; for they would persist in flouncing carelessly past the bobbins of steel wire which were bobbing around with a fearful velocity.

An interesting part of the process of manufacturing the electric cable occurs in the necessity of joining the wires at every 2,000 yards, or so. The welding is conducted with a nicety that cannot be appreciated except by those who have witnessed it. The bevelled ends of the wire having been joined, thin strips of gutta-percha are wrapped over, and are carefully secured by the aid of a small flame of vaporised naphtha. A thick coating of new gutta-percha is then introduced, and the junction is made good, by heat, between the old and new material.

Meanwhile a constant series of tests required the active superintendence of two eminent electricians, namely, our countryman, Dr. Whitehouse, and Professor Morse, of the United States. With a view of providing for the novel exigencies of the Atlantic telegraph, Dr. Whitehouse has for some time been making investigations with respect to the time occupied in the transmission of electrical currents throughout extraordinary distances. To ascertain and to place on record the differences which arise, Dr. Whitehouse has succeeded in producing an instrument which quite fulfils the desired object. The basis of this simple but delicate and surprising instrument is a chemically-prepared ribbon of paper, unrolled from a drum. We quote from a scientific description:—

"An application of Professor Morse's printing machine, which, with the aid of local batteries, impresses marks on the ribbon; and a second pendulum, whose vibration transmits an electrical current in opposite directions along the wire at each beat or semi-beat. The effect of the process is that there are three parallel rows of marks impressed on the surface of the paper—the innermost representing the home signal, the next the distant signal, and the third the seconds. From the relative position of the marks may be learnt the velocity of the several currents and the interval between each, and the main object of the experiments, which are entirely novel, having arisen out of the special requirements of the Atlantic enterprise, is of course to diminish the period necessary for exchanging signals."

By this invention Dr. Whitehouse has achieved that which has never hitherto, that we are aware, been attempted. He has established a plan by which the force of electrical currents can be actually weighed.

The laboratory of Dr. Whitehouse, in an outbuilding of the factory, was one of the most interesting features of Messrs. Glass and Co.'s establishment when we visited it. On the ground floor was a Smees' battery, of ten enormous cells, each of which exposed many square feet of zinc and silver to the action of the exciting acid. But this voltaic battery will not be the immediate agent in transmitting electricity through the Atlantic cable. In point of actual fact, no portion of such electricity will find its way through that medium. What, then, is the gigantic apparatus employed to do it? It is employed in the production of a very powerful electro-magnet, and a secondary current of electricity is the current that will be transmitted. Dr. Whitehouse has ascertained magneto-electricity to be the best adapted to the great purpose in hand.

The magneto-electric stream is of great intensity in the thinner wire. This point is another novel result of Dr. Whitehouse's experiments. Owing to the peculiar condition in which the wire is placed when coated with gutta-percha, and surrounded first by steel and then by water, a thin wire answers better than a thick one. It is consolatory to be informed, after the many doubts which have been expressed as to the want of elasticity in the cable corresponding with its external coat of woven steel, that the copper wire, although so thin, will stretch full twenty per cent of its length before breaking.

The difficulty of detaining the electricity in the submarine wire, which it was feared might prove insurmountable, is completely overcome, Dr. Whitehouse states, by sending a reverse current through the wire after each signal.

We have now to see how the cable was shipped. From the yard to the deck of the *Agamemnon* it was carried over wheels, which revolved on tall uprights erected on the barges between the vessel and the quay. The operation of uncoiling the cable in the yard was performed by a man who stood upon the coil, and with an instrument guided the cable in its unwindings, so as to prevent its twisting. When he was near the outer edge of the coil, this man's work was pretty easy; but as he approached the centre he was obliged to quicken his pace into a run, and at the last he found it no light exercise to keep up with the unfolding cord.

The cable was drawn on board, as we have before shown, by a small "donkey engine" placed upon the upper deck. The rate of delivery, allowing for stoppages, averaged 2½ miles an hour; so that (the work continuing through the 24 hours) about 54 miles were accomplished weekly. On reaching the ship, the cable passed over the endless band which dropped it down into the capacious hold. We have spoken of this receptacle as being circular, but in reality its form approaches an ellipse. Round its wooden walls we observed numerous carious, the lower portions of which were obscured by the coil that threatened shortly to cover all but the tops of these designs. The "Boatswain's Belle" may be particularised as a bold and striking subject, treated with considerable freedom.

Connected with the machinery which dropped the cable into the hold, was an instrument for measuring it; and on three several dials were indicated the exact number of fathoms, miles, and hundreds of miles that might have been drawn in. Very frequently the test of the galvanometer was applied to ascertain that the electric connection of the entire mass remained unbroken.

Besides the main apparatus which had been provided to pay out the cable, engines of various descriptions were ready to meet any contingency which could be foreseen. The safe side of the question was made good, we think, as far as human skill and knowledge could accomplish that end.

Let us first indicate briefly the nature of the machinery which is to be,aving on one side the machinery which may be, employed.

Former contrivances for laying down submarine wires have been quite outdone. The plain drum, round which the cable used to be wound a few times, just to prevent it from slipping, is replaced by a complicated and bewildering array of cog-wheels, grooved wheels, wheels of other kinds, breaks, blocks, and appliances out of all count or understanding. Round two of the principal wheels the cable is carried in a figure of eight, which will keep it from either slipping or running out too fast. As an additional security the wheels are fitted with lever and screw, by which a great resistance can easily be applied. Now, this very power of the machinery has been a matter of apprehension, lest the strain on the cable should be too great. An auxiliary engine has therefore been attached to the gear in order to ease the strain. From the grooved wheels before mentioned, the cable traverses a wooden channel to another grooved wheel, "rigged out" at some distance from the stern of the ship, to enable the coil to drop freely into the ocean.

Our readers will hardly require to be told, at this time, that, like the famous "Oozly bird" described by the showman, the Atlantic cable is to be carried over in two ships. The *Niagara*, United States corvette, was furnished with her complement by Messrs. Newall and Co., at Birkenhead, they having contracted to supply half the entire length, while Messrs. Glass and Co. were answerable for the other moiety. Each firm provided 1,250 miles, which leaves 600 miles of surplusage—an abundant margin, it is thought, for all probable exigencies.

A rather serious oversight in the manufacture of the two halves has been cleverly remedied. It was not discovered till some time after the work had been begun, that the two separate pieces had been twisted in opposite directions. When joined in the centre, the natural tendency of this counter-formation would have been to untwist the cable altogether. A very ingenious species of clamp, somewhat akin to the coupling-screws and weights used to connect railway carriages, has been devised to counteract the natural effects of the blunder.

The cable at either end will be much larger than the main length. This is necessary where it will lie on an uneven shore, instead of being suspended in the depths of the sea. On the Irish side of the Atlantic, the extra thickness of the cable will be confined for twenty-five miles; but on the Newfoundland coast, where the ocean becomes deep very suddenly, it will only be a fourth of that length. An important change of intention has taken place with regard to the method of laying down the Atlantic cable. It was at first proposed to send the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara* to the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, where the cable was to have been joined. Both vessels would then have steamed in opposite directions, the one for Ireland, and the other for Newfoundland. It has now been determined, as a better course, that the *Niagara* shall pay out the cable from Valentia Bay, on the Kerry coast of

Ireland, to the centre of the ocean; and that the cable being then joined, the *Agamemnon* shall proceed with the task, and complete the telegraphic communication to the coast of Newfoundland. Our last news of the squadron was, that it had arrived in Cork Harbour, which is but a short distance from Valentia Bay.

There were great rejoicings at Erith on Thursday week, to celebrate the termination of the storage of her share of the Atlantic cable on board the *Agamemnon*. Sir Culling Eardley opened the grounds of his house; and under a marquee there, the officers and men of the *Agamemnon* and *Susquehanna*, the workmen and their wives and children, the scientific gentlemen connected with the enterprise, and many others, dined together. After dinner, the sailors danced, and played at cricket, trap-ball, and blind-man's bluff, and were as jolly as sailors know how to be whenever it is practicable.

Several esteemed contemporaries have anticipated our Shakespearean quotation, about Puck's putting a giddle round the earth in forty minutes. Thus shut out from all chance of a poetical finish, we have only to fall back on plain hearty Saxon, and to wish both ships and their noble freight of matter and of mind "God Speed!"

LAW AND CRIME.

Private attention ought to be called to the state of our insolvent courts. Few who see in newspapers of an inferior class, advertisements addressed to debtors, and promising legal immunity from the demands of creditors at temptingly small charges, have any idea of the disgraceful system of law of which these advertisements are the offering. Two cases of insolvency, occurring during the last week, merit particular attention. The first is scarcely more than ludicrous. A creditor, to whom £3 12s. appears to have been an object, opposed his debtor to that amount on an application for protection. He deposed that when he had called on the insolvent for payment, the latter had in about the coarsest possible phrase by which such a recommendation could be conveyed, referred him to everlasting punishment. "Is this so?" asks Mr. Commissioner Phillips of the insolvent. The man, of course, replied "No." It was scarcely to be expected that he would do otherwise. But the jest of the thing was that the creditor admitted having told the insolvent that his nonpayment of a just debt was "infamous." The Commissioner asked whether the creditor did not think the word "infamous" was insulting. The creditor, a tailor, weakly said, perhaps it might be. "Might be" exclaimed the Commissioner, with the rich Irish accent, and the terrible power of cross-examination, which made him in former days so famous at the Old Bailey—"Might be!—don't ye know it is, sir?" The unhappy tailor then acknowledged that he was insulting. With a little perseverance he might, perhaps, have been forced to acknowledge it to be "picturesque," or "miscellaneous," or entitled to any other (under the circumstances) absurd adjective. Whereupon the Learned Commissioner adjudged, that as the creditor had admitted the use of insulting language on his own part, and the debtor had denied it upon his, this was a case for a final order. The next case is of a different kind. One William Johnson, lately carrying on business as an auctioneer, at No. 2, Hackney Road, London, was employed by a Mr. Frimley to sell a small house property. Johnson effected a sale, and received beyond the expenses a sum of £30. Frimley repeatedly applied for his money, unsuccessfully, and at last sued for it, when Johnson absconded. Some short time afterwards, Frimley's attention was called to an advertisement of the insolvency of one "William Johnson, the younger, of Canterbury, beer-shop keeper," and he was informed that this was his debtor, who was attempting to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, at a rural court. Thither went the creditor, and there found the identical Johnson. Frimley deposed to the scandalous misappropriation of the money received, and also that he had not received a notice of the insolvency, but as to the latter point, an affidavit of service was produced. The insolvent's solicitor swore before the court that he had tendered Frimley £15 on account of the debt, an assertion which Frimley declared to be "a downright lie, and perjury." On his opposition Johnson was remanded to prison by the court for eight calendar months. He was liberated forthwith, a result which may possibly startle our non-legal readers. The explanation is easy. The man had been arrested upon a friendly execution, and as the cheated creditor had not previously to offering opposition lodged a detainer, a discharge was at once granted by the friend, and William Johnson is at large. The local paper which reports the proceedings makes the usual hash of names, calling one party "Frimley" and the other "Johnstone," and mentions nothing about the insolvent's former residence and business in London, or about his liberation; so that copies of it might be posted all along the Hackney Road, and none of Johnson's neighbours be a bit the wiser. Such are the facilities which our present system of insolvency affords for the secure perpetration of fraud. It is only just to add, however, that Frimley will have the power of arresting Johnson for the remainder of the eight months, if he can only contrive to catch him in the meantime.

A rural magistrate named Bellany, residing near Lanchester, in the county of Durham, has been brought to trial for extorting money under colour of his office. A man, whose wife was ill, borrowed a gun, and accompanied by a friend, went upon his Worship's land one night to try to shoot a rabbit, in order to provide her with a delicacy. The men were seen there by two constables, who took them into custody, and in accordance with rustic usages, took them for judgment before the man upon whose grounds they had been trespassing, namely, Mr. B. Bellany. That worthy representative of the Shallows kindly offered to discharge them if they would compound the trespass by paying him £1 each, and informed them that in default of payment they would be taken to Lanchester and locked up, and brought before the magistrates, who would fine them 40s. each and costs. He then directed them to be handcuffed, and sent them off with the constables to endeavour to raise the money, which was done. The justice offered the constable a portion of the profits, but this the officer, who evidently knew more of law than did the justice, declined to accept. For this act his Worship was indicted. His counsel set up that the men had not been fined, and that Mr. Bellany, not acting as a magistrate, but condoning in his private capacity an offence against himself as a landowner, had a right to receive the money as compensation for a trespass. In the face of the parties having been brought before him by the police, and of his ordering them to be handcuffed, this plea did not hold, and a jury found Mr. Bellany guilty of the crime charged. Without expatiating upon the moral character of the offence, and while admitting Mr. Bellany's act to have been possibly committed without any criminal intention, what a state of things does this case disclose! An English judicial authority commits a flagrant crime in utter ignorance of the law! It was alleged that Mr. Bellany had been for five-and-twenty years a magistrate of the county. What kind of law can he possibly have administered during that period? How many judgments void of reason, law, or justice must he have been concerned in administering during a quarter of a century, when, after so long an experience, his judicial acquirements continue capable of correction by an ordinary policeman? His sentence is at present deferred, but if his case only serves to call forth an attempt of reform of the system under which he has flourished, it may reasonably be a light one, for his delinquency will have rendered a greater benefit to the country than could be hoped for from his services.

At Worship Street, last week, a German named Rotschen was brought up before the magistrate and charged with having assaulted the police. He had been fourteen days in the hospital since the occurrence on which the charge was founded, and was still so weak and ill as to require to be seated during the examination. A policeman swore, that on the morning of the 9th ult., the defendant and several others were conducting themselves in a disorderly manner in the streets, that witness remonstrated, and that defendant first nearly stunned him by a violent blow on the head, and afterwards attacked him with a poker. That he was obliged to follow the defendant into a house, where, being assisted by another constable, he secured the prisoner. The second policeman next appeared, and according to the usual custom corroborated every word of his comrade's evidence, and in fact added one or two additional details. One slight contradiction appeared on cross-examination, the first policeman swearing that he had not been charged with rudeness to de'endant's wife, an accusation which the second policeman recollected clearly. The prisoner's solicitor was bold enough to declare that this was one of the most wanton police outrages ever investigated. Evidence was called which proved that the first policeman

had insulted the prisoner's wife and her sister, that upon being remonstrated with thereon by the prisoner, who attempted to take his number, the constable had followed the party of three persons to their home, declaring "I'll lock some of you up, yet!" He then forced his way into their house, knocked the defendant down with his truncheon, and he and his comrade both beat the defendant so ferociously that his head and face were converted into a mass of bruises. They left the house, and the prisoner, staggering after them into the street, insisted upon giving himself into custody, that the case might be thoroughly gone into. Numerous witnesses corroborated this evidence, and swore that no poker was used by the defendant. Mr. Hamill said the case involved such a serious charge against the police that he must send it before a jury, but liberated de'endant upon his own recognizances. Magistrates are certainly guided in their dealings with cases of police evidence, by some principle which ordinary lawyers cannot comprehend. To a non-magisterial mind in a case like this just related, where the weight of evidence preponderated so strongly in favour of the prisoner, it might, perhaps, have appeared more equitable to discharge the prisoner, take his evidence with that of his witnesses, and bind over the policemen to answer indictments for assault and perjury. But perhaps, if we knew the hidden principle of law to which we have alluded, we should admit that Mr. Hamill acted for the best. It is a pity that it should be so carefully kept out of the books. Nevertheless, even magistrates are sometimes brought to confess that policemen make mistakes in evidence, as on the morning after Simpson's benefit at Cremorne, when a policeman swore that a young man whom he captured at that place of amusement on the preceding evening, had struck him over the head with a cane. He, too, had a comrade who confirmed his evidence, and persisted that it was all true. Nevertheless, upon de'endant's solemn assertion, upon the oath of another gentleman whose arm de'endant had never quitted during the alleged occurrence, and upon evidence that the prisoner was a most exemplary young man fresh from Rugby, and never drank intoxicating liquors, Mr. Paynter characterised the evidence of both policemen as a "mistake," and discharged the defendant. When another policeman immediately afterwards charged another gentleman with having deliberately struck him on the mouth, Mr. Paynter said the prisoner, it appeared to him, had been pushed forward by others in a crowd, and in the struggle gave a blow—it did not seem with the intention of hurting anybody. The defendant was fined 2s., being probably the estimated value of the evidence which had been expended against him.

At the assizes held at Oxford, a man named Parish was charged with stealing twelve cows, the property of William Curnock and James Coxon. The prosecutors had agreed between themselves to purchase in partnership. The prisoner, who was under an obligation to one of the prosecutors, had recommended them to buy the cattle in question, and afterwards taken an opportunity to alter the marks on the beasts, sell them, and appropriate the proceeds, which were found on him. For the defence, it was attempted to prove that the partnership included the prisoner. The counsel for the prosecution commenced his reply upon the evidence, by stating that if he felt the facts would not warrant a conviction, he should deem it his duty to retire at once from the case. The Judge (Baron Bramwell) said to the counsel (Mr. McMahon)—"In that case you would be wrong. I should deem it your duty, and that of every member of the bar, to prove if requisite that black is white." The worthy Baron entered at some length, but with no remarkable success or ability, into this view of the duty of an advocate; but his endeavours to convert Mr. McMahon proved ineffectual. That gentleman, who was complimented by the Learned Judge upon his high principle, obstinately failed to perceive the advantages of endeavouring to procure a conviction against an innocent man, or of wasting public time upon a case which could not possibly be supported. At the close of the case, his Lordship summed up adversely to the prisoner, but requested the jury to acquit the accused if they thought he had acted in the assertion of a supposed right. However, after the jury had retired, and his Lordship had withdrawn a short time, he returned and told them, that after a consultation with Baron Martin, who thought that he had propounded the law wrongly with respect to the point in prisoner's favour, and he now modified his former summing up. The jury eventually found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

THE ROMANCE OF BURGLARY.

MR. WORTH is a farmer living at Sotheby with his wife and daughters. On the night of Sunday, May 27th, he was disturbed by the noise of opening and shutting a door, and looking out of his bed-room door saw three men in the passage at the foot of the stairs. Two of them had guns, the third held a light. He called out, "Holloa, what do you want?" The answer was, "We will soon let you see." The guns were then pointed up the stairs, and the three men began to ascend, accompanied by four others, one of whom had a life-preserver, and another a dagger about eighteen inches long. Pointing their guns at him, the burglars ordered Mr. Worth into bed, and then demanded his money. He told them that all the money he had was in his trousers pockets, from which they took five sovereigns, two half-sovereigns, and some silver. They then began to ransack the drawers, snatched at a watch-pocket at the head of the bed, and finding no watch there compelled Mr. Worth to deliver it up, it being secreted in the bed. Upon the first alarm Mrs. Worth had awakened her daughters, the eldest of whom instantly rose and went to her father's room, where she found the ruffians threatening him. She implored them not to injure her father, and they seem at once to have been rather better behaved; while she remained there watching their proceedings with the greatest self-possession. Seeing her jewel case on the drawers she quietly took it up, went with it into her own room, and put it under a linen chest, but some of the men observed and followed her, and she was consequently obliged to give it up. One of the men opened it and took out of it, among other things, a ring and a chain with a locket attached. Seeing the locket, she said to the man, "Oh! pray do not take that, it has my mother's hair in it," upon which the burglar, with commendable gallantry, broke the locket from the chain and handed it to the youngest lady. Shortly afterwards two of the men left to go into the next room, where upon Miss Worth said to them, "Let me go first, or the children will be frightened." They allowed her to do so, and accordingly she preceded them into the room where her sisters were, and sat upon the edge of the bed while the men ransacked the room. After a while, seeing that she was watching them closely, the burglars made her get into bed also. One of them went to the bedside, and drawing aside the handkerchief which covered his face, looked at one of the younger daughters, but went away again. While this was going on in the daughters' room, a short man with a gun was keeping guard at the bedside of Mr. and Mrs. Worth.

The house having been completely ransacked, some of the men went down stairs to get refreshment, as they expressed it, and there made free with the contents of the cellar, and afterwards carried off with them a quantity of port wine. Before finally leaving the house, one of the men shouted, "If any one of you stirs out of bed for an hour, you may expect to have your brains blown out," and shortly after the report of a gun was heard. Among the property taken from the house, in addition to the money and articles already mentioned, there were two dozen silver teaspoons, eleven table-spoons, three sugar bowls, a cream jug, a punch ladle, and some electroplated articles.

Five men, Jordan, Black, Macdonald, Williams, and Allsop, all labourers, were afterwards apprehended, and on Friday, the 24th ult., were tried before Mr. Justice Erie, at Lincoln. Jordan was identified by the singularity of his voice, as having been in the prosecutor's service sixteen years ago; Macdonald was identified by Miss Worth; he it was who put his mask aside to look at her sister. Black was found soon afterwards drunk in Jordan's company, with a gun, three keys, and one of Mr. Worth's handkerchiefs in his possession, and Allsop and Williams were seen to throw a variety of articles into a pond, when Black and Jordan were apprehended. The pond being searched, a watch, chains, rings, &c., a jemmy, and some skeleton keys were found. The prisoners were all found guilty. Black and Allsop, who had been previously convicted, were sentenced to twenty years penal servitude, and the others to fourteen years.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—Miss Mary Ann Bills, the daughter of a licensed victualler carrying on business in St. George's-in-the-East, was engaged to William Denison, captain of a merchant vessel and son of a wealthy shipowner of Aberdeen. William's love for Mary Ann was evidently sincere at one time; his letters, written from the bosom of the lonely deep, prove it. He says on one occasion:—"It is blowing a gale from the north-west, but if you were here how happy should I be! I see captains of other ships with their ladies walking about the decks as we should." But even in this desolation there is a ray of comfort, and he immediately proceeds to say,—"We are not without music, for there is a flute on board, which is now playing 'Pop goes the weasel,' and there is a nice accordion when plays in the cabin." He wrote always, by his own confession, with the young lady's portrait before him, and to crown the proof of the young man's attachment, he wrote poetry to Miss Bills—bidding farewell to the shrine of beauty where bloomed the maid he loved, and grievously adding, "What way to say farewell in, in vain the heart would tell; Winds blow while axils are swelling, O native land, farewell." But another young lady sailed in Mr. Denison's ship one day, and he fell in love with her and married her. Miss Bills accordingly brought an action for breach of promise, and obtained £250 damages.

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